Lovibond

PoolDirect

Instruction Manual GB

Safety precautions

⚠ CAUTION ⚠

Reagents are formulated exclusively for chemical analysis and must not be used for any other purpose. Reagents must not get into the hands of children. Some of the reagents contain substances which are not entirely harmless environmentally. Be aware of the ingredients and take proper care when disposing of the test solution.

⚠ CAUTION ⚠

Please read this instruction manual before unpacking, setting up or using the photometer. Please read the method description completely before performing the test. Be aware of the risks of using the required reagents by reading the MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets). Failure could result in serious injury to the operator or damage to the instrument.

MSDS: www.tintometer.de

⚠ CAUTION ⚠

Use the charger unit only with rechargeable batteries. Failure can result in serious injury to the operator or damage to the instrument.
Do not use charger with non rechargeables batteries.

⚠ CAUTION ⚠

The accuracy of the instrument is only valid if the instrument is used in an environment with controlled electromagnetic disturbances according to DIN 61326. Wireless devices, e.g. wireless phones, must not be used near the instrument.

Revision 9 08 / 2007

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Part 1

Methods

Part 1 Methods

1.1 Table of Methods

No.	Analysis	Reagent	Range as	Displayed	Method	λ [nm]	Page
20	**Acid demand to pH 4.3 T**	tablet	0.1-4	mmol/l	Acid/ Indicator[1,2,5]	610	10
30	**Alkalinity, total T**	tablet	5-200	mg/l $CaCO_3$	Acid / Indicator[1,2,5]	610	12
40	**Aluminium T**	tablet	0.01-0.3	mg/l Al	Eriochrome Cyanine R[2]	530	14
50	**Aluminium PP**	PP + liquid	0.01-0.25	mg/l Al	Eriochrome Cyanine R[2]	530	16
60	**Ammonium T**	tablet	0.02-1	mg/l N	Salicylate [2]	610	18
80	**Bromine T**	tablet	0.05-13	mg/l Br_2	DPD[5]	530	20
100	**Chlorine T ***	tablet	0.01-6	mg/l Cl_2	DPD[1,2,3]	530	22, 24
101	**Chlorine L ***	liquid	0.02-4	mg/l Cl_2	DPD[1,2,3]	530	22, 28
110	**Chlorine PP ***	PP	0.02-2	mg/l Cl_2	DPD[1,2]	530	22, 32
120	**Chlorine dioxide T**	tablet	0.05-11	mg/l ClO_2	DPD, Glycine[2]	530	36
150	**Copper T ***	tablet	0.05-5	mg/l Cu	Biquinoline[4]	560	42
153	**Copper PP**	PP	0.05-5	mg/l Cu	Bicinchoninate	560	46
160	**Cyanuric acid T**	tablet	2-160	mg/l Cys	Melamine	530	48
190	**Hardness, Calcium T**	tablet	50-900	mg/l $CaCO_3$	Murexide[4]	560	50
200	**Hardness, total T**	tablet	2-50	mg/l $CaCO_3$	Metallphthalein[3]	560	52
201	**Hardness, total HR T**	tablet	20-500	mg/l $CaCO_3$	Metallphthalein[3]	560	54
210	**Hydrogen peroxide**	tablet	0.03-3	mg/l H_2O_2	DPD/catalyst [5]	530	56
215	**Iodine T**	tablet	0.05-3.6	mg/l I	DPD [5]	530	58
220	**Iron T**	tablet	0.02-1	mg/l Fe	PPST[3]	560	60
290	**Oxygen, active T**	tablet	0.1-10	mg/l O_2	DPD	530	62
300	**Ozone (DPD) T**	tablet	0.02-1	mg/l O_3	DPD/Glycine[5]	530	64
70	**PHMB T**	tablet	2-60	mg/l PHMB	Buffer/ Indicator	560	70
319	**Phosphate, ortho LR T**	tablet	0.05-4	mg/l PO_4	Ammonium-molybdate [2,3]	610	72
330	**pH-Value T**	tablet	6.5-8.4	—-	Phenolred[5]	560	74
331	**pH-Value L**	liquid	6.5-8.4	—-	Phenolred[5]	560	76
212	**Sodium hypochlorite T**	tablet	0.2-16	% NaOCl	Potassium iodide[5]	530	78
355	**Sulfate T**	tablet	5-100	mg/l SO_4	Bariumsulfate-Turbidity	610	80

1.1 Methods

No.	Analysis	Reagent	Range as	Displayed	Method	λ [nm]	Page
360	**Sulfate PP**	PP	5-100	mg/l SO_4	Bariumsulfate-Turbidity[2]	530	82
390	**Urea T**	tablet + liquid	0.1-3	mg/l Urea	Indophenol/ Urease	610	84

* = free, combined, total; PP = powder pack; T = tablet;
L = liquid; LR = low range; MR = middle range; HR = high range

Literature

The reagent formulations are based on internationally recognised test methods. Some are described in national and/or international guidelines.

1) Deutsche Einheitsverfahren zur Wasser-, Abwasser- und Schlammuntersuchung
2) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater; 18th Edition, 1992
3) Photometrische Analysenverfahren, Schwedt,
   Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart 1989
4) Photometrische Analyse, Lange / Vejdelek,
   Verlag Chemie 1980
5) Colorimetric Chemical Analytical Methods,
   9th Edition, London

Notes for searching:

Active Oxygen	->	Oxygen, activ
Alkalinity-m	->	Alkalinity, total
Alkalinity, total	->	Alkalinity, total
Biguanide	->	PHMB
Calcium Hardness	->	Hardness, Calcium
Total Hardness	->	Hardness, total
m-Value	->	Alkalinity, total
p-Value	->	Alkalinity-p
Langelier Saturation Index (Water Balance)	**->**	**Mode function 70**

1.1 Methods

2 0 Acid demand to pH 4.3 with Tablet

0.1 - 4 mmol/l

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm Ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.
5. Add **one ALKA-M-PHOTOMETER tablet** straight from the foil to the water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.
6. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.
7. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

8. Press **TEST** key.

The result is shown in the display as

Acid demand to pH 4.3 in mmol/l.

1.1 Methods

Notes:

1. The terms total Alkalinity, Alkalinity-m, m-Value and Acid demand to pH 4.3 are identical.
2. For accurate results exactly 10 ml of water sample must be taken for the test.

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 0.30 ± 0.04 mmol/l

1.1 Methods

3 0

Alkalinity, total = Alkalinity-m = m-Value with Tablet

5 – 200 mg/l $CaCO_3$

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm Ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.
5. Add **one ALKA-M-PHOTOMETER tablet** straight from the foil to the water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.
6. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.
7. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

8. Press **TEST** key.

The result is shown in the display as total alkalinity.

1.1 Methods

Notes:

1. The terms total Alkalinity, Alkalinity-m, m-Value and Alkalinity to pH 4.3 are identical.
2. For accurate results exactly 10 ml of water sample must be taken for the test.
3. Conversion table:

	Acid demand to pH 4.3 DIN 38 409 ($Ks_{4.3}$)	German °dH*	English °eH*	French °fH*
1 mg/l $CaCO_3$	0,02	0,056	0,07	0,1

*Carbonate hardness (reference = Hydrogencarbonate-anions)

Example:
10 mg/l $CaCO_3$ = 10 mg/l x 0.056 = 0.56 mg/l °dH
10 mg/l $CaCO_3$ = 10 mg/l x 0.02 = 0.2 mmol/l

4. ▲ $CaCO_3$
   °dH
   °eH
   °fH
   ▼ °aH

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 140.00 ± 4.00 mg/l

1.1 Methods

4 0 Aluminium with Tablet

0.01 – 0.3 mg/l Al

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.

2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.

4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.

5. Add **one ALUMINIUM No. 1 tablet** straight from the foil to the water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod (dissolve the tablet).

6. Add **one ALUMINIUM No. 2 tablet** straight from the foil to the same water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.

7. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial gently several times until the tablets are dissolved.

8. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

9. Press **TEST** key.

Count-Down
5 : 00

Wait for a **reaction period of 5 minutes.**

After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

The result is shown in the display in mg/l Aluminium

1.1 Methods

Notes:

1. Before using clean the vials and the measuring beaker with Hydrochloric acid (approx. 20%). Rinse then thoroughly with deionized water.
2. To get accurate results the sample temperature must be between 20°C and 25°C.
3. A low test result may be given in the presence of Fluorides and Polyphosphates. The effect of this is generally insignificant unless the water has fluoride added artificially. In this case, the following table should be used:

Fluoride	Displayed value: Aluminium [mg/l Al]					
[mg/l F]	0,05	0,10	0,15	0,20	0,25	0,30
0,2	0,05	0,11	0,16	0,21	0,27	0,32
0,4	0,06	0,11	0,17	0,23	0,28	0,34
0,6	0,06	0,11	0,17	0,23	0,28	0,34
0,8	0,06	0,13	0,20	0,26	0,32	0,40
1,0	0,07	0,13	0,21	0,28	0,36	0,45
1,5	0,09	0,20	0,29	0,37	0,48	---

   Example: If the result of Aluminium determination is 0.15 mg/l Al and the Fluoride concentration is known to be 0.4 mg/l F, the true concentration of Aluminium is 0.17 mg/l Al.

4. ▲ Al
   ▼ Al_2O_3

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 0.03 ± 0.01 mg/l; 0.20 ± 0.02 mg/l

1.1 Methods

5 0

Aluminium with Vario Powder Pack

0.01 – 0.25 mg/l Al

Use two clean vials (24 mm ø) and mark one as blank for zeroing.

1. Fill **20 ml of water sample** in a 100 ml beaker.

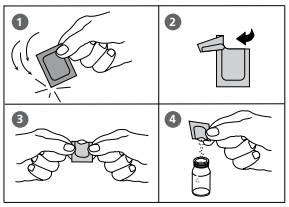
2. Add **one Vario Aluminum ECR F20 powder pack** straight from the foil to the water sample.

3. Dissolve the powder using a clean stirring rod.

Countdown 1
0:30
start: ↵

4. Press [↵] key.
   Wait for a **reaction period of 30 seconds.**

After reaction period is finished proceed as follows:



5. Add **one Vario Hexamine F20 powder pack** straight from the foil to the same water sample.

6. Dissolve the powder using a clean stirring rod.

7. Add **1 drop of Vario Aluminum ECR Masking Reagent** in the vial marked as blank.

8. Add 10 ml of the prepared water sample to the vial (this is the blank).

9. Add the remaining 10 ml of the prepared water sample in the second clean vial (this is the sample).

10. Close the vials with the caps tightly and swirl the vials several times to mix the contents.

Countdown 2
5:00
start: ↵

11. Press [↵] key.
    Wait for **a reaction period of 5 minutes**.

1.1 Methods

After reaction period is finished proceed as follows:

12. Place the vial (the blank) in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

13. Press **ZERO** key.

14. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.

15. Place the vial (the sample) in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

16. Press **TEST** key.

    The result is shown in the display in

    mg/l Aluminium.

Notes:

1. Before using clean the vials and the measuring beaker with Hydrochloric acid (approx. 20%). Rinse then thoroughly with deionized water.
2. To get accurate results the sample temperature must be between 20°C and 25°C.
3. A low test result may be given in the presence of Fluorides and Polyphosphates. The effect of this is generally insignificant unless the water has fluoride added artificially. In this case, the following table should be used:

Fluoride	Displayed value: Aluminium [mg/l Al]					
[mg/l F]	0,05	0,10	0,15	0,20	0,25	0,30
0,2	0,05	0,11	0,16	0,21	0,27	0,32
0,4	0,06	0,11	0,17	0,23	0,28	0,34
0,6	0,06	0,11	0,17	0,23	0,28	0,34
0,8	0,06	0,13	0,20	0,26	0,32	0,40
1,0	0,07	0,13	0,21	0,28	0,36	0,45
1,5	0,09	0,20	0,29	0,37	0,48	---

   Example: If the result of Aluminium determination is 0.15 mg/l Al and the Fluoride concentration is known to be 0.4 mg/l F, the true concentration of Aluminium is 0.17 mg/l Al.

4. ▲ Al
   ▼ Al_2O_3

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 0.03 ± 0.01 mg/l; 0.20 ± 0.02 mg/l

1.1 Methods

6 0

Ammonium with Tablet

0.02 - 1 mg/l N

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample,** close the vial with the cap tightly.

2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.

4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.

5. Add **one AMMONIA No. 1 tablet** straight from the foil to the water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.

6. Add **one AMMONIA No. 2 tablet** straight from the foil to the same water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.

7. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablets are dissolved.

8. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

9. Press **TEST** key.

   Wait for a **reaction period of 10 minutes.**

Countdown
10:00

After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

The result is shown in the display in mg/l Ammonium.

1.1 Methods

Notes:

1. The tablets must be added in the correct sequence.
2. The AMMONIA No. 1 tablet will only dissolve completely after the AMMONIA No. 2 tablet has been added.
3. The temperature of the sample is important for full colour development.
   At a temperature below 20°C the reaction period is 15 minutes.
4. Sea water samples
   Ammonia conditioning reagent is required when testing sea water or brackish water samples to prevent precipitations of salts.
   Fill the test tube with the sample to the 10 ml mark and add one level spoonful of Conditioning Powder. Mix to dissolve, then continue as described in the test instructions.
5. Conversion:
   mg/l NH_4 = mg/l N x 1.29
   mg/l NH_3 = mg/l N x 1.22
6. ▲ N
   NH_4
   ▼ NH_3

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent:
0.05 ± 0.01 mg/l; 0,90 ± 0.03 mg/l

1.1 Methods

8 **0**

Bromine with Tablet

0.05 - 13 mg/l Br_2

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.

2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.

4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber, **empty the vial leaving a few drops in**.

5. Add **one DPD No. 1 tablet** straight from the foil and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.

6. Add water sample to the 10 ml mark.

7. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.

8. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

9. Press **TEST** key.

The result is shown in the display in mg/l Bromine.

1.1 Methods

Notes:

1. Vial cleaning:
   As many household cleaners (e.g. dishwasher detergent) contain reducing substances, the subsequent determination of Bromine may show lower results. To avoid any measurement errors, only use glassware free of Chlorine consumption.
   Preparation: Put all applicable glassware into Sodium hypochlorite solution (0.1 g/l) for one hour, then rinse all glassware thoroughly with deionized water.
2. Preparing the sample:
   When preparing the sample, the escape of Bromine gases, e.g. by pipetting or shaking, must be avoided. The analysis must take place immediately after taking the sample.
3. The DPD colour development is carried out at a pH value of 6.3 to 6.5. The reagent tablet therefore contains a buffer for the pH adjustment. Strong alkaline or acidic water samples must be adjusted between pH 6 and pH 7 before the reagent is added (use 0.5 mol/l Sulfuric acid resp. 1 mol/l Sodium hydroxide).
4. Exceeding of the measuring range:
   Concentrations above 22 mg/l Bromine can produce results within the measuring range up to 0 mg/l. In this event, the water sample must be diluted with water free of Bromine. 10 ml of the diluted sample will be mixed with the reagent and the measurement repeated.

   Oxidizing agents such as Chlorine, Ozone etc. interfere as they react like Bromine.

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 0.40 ± 0.04 mg/l; 5.00 ± 0.15 mg/l

1.1 Methods

1 0 0

Chlorine with Tablet

0.01 - 6 mg/l Cl_2

1 0 1

Chlorine with Liquid Reagent

0.02 - 4 mg/l Cl_2

1 1 0

Chlorine with Vario Powder Pack

0.02 - 2 mg/l Cl_2

Chlorine T **>> diff** **free** **total**	The following selection is shown in the display:
>> diff	for the differentiated determination of free, combined and total Chlorine.
>> free	for the determination of free Chlorine.
>> total	for the determination of total Chlorine.

Select the desired determination with the arrow keys [▲] and [▼]. Confirm with [↵] key.

1.1 Methods

Notes:

1. Vial cleaning:
   As many household cleaners (e.g. dishwasher detergent) contain reducing substances, the subsequent determination of Chlorine may show lower results. To avoid any measurement errors, only use glassware free of Chlorine consumption.
   Preparation: Put all applicable glassware into Sodium hypochlorite solution (0.1 g/l) for one hour, then rinse all glassware thoroughly with deionized water.
2. For individual testing of free and total Chlorine, the use of different sets of glassware is recommend (EN ISO 7393-2, 5.3)
3. Preparing the sample:
   When preparing the sample, the escape of Chlorine gases, e.g. by pipetting or shaking, must be avoided. The analysis must take place immediately after taking the sample.
4. The DPD colour development is carried out at a pH value of 6.3 to 6.5. The reagents therefore contain a buffer for the pH adjustment.
   Strong alkaline or acidic water samples must be adjusted between pH 6 and pH 7 before the reagent is added (use 0.5 mol/l Sulfuric acid resp. 1 mol/l Sodium hydroxide).
5. Exceeding of the measuring range:
   Concentrations above
   10 mg/l Chlorine using tablets
   4 mg/l Chlorine using liquid reagents
   2 mg/l using powder packs
   can produce results within the measuring range up to 0 mg/l. In this event, the water sample must be diluted with water free of Chlorine. 10 ml of the diluted sample will be mixed with the reagent and the measurement repeated.
6. Turbidity (lead to errors):
   The use of the DPD No. 1 tablet (method 100) in samples with high Calcium ion content* and/or high conductivity* can lead to turbidity of the sample and therefore incorrect measurements. In this event, the reagent tablet DPD No. 1 High Calcium should be used as an alternative. Even if the turbidity does occur after the DPD No. 3 tablet has been added, this can be prevented by using the DPD No. 1 HIGH CALCIUM tablet.
   ** it is not possible to give exactly values, because the development of turbidity depends on nature and ingredients of the sample.*
7. If ??? is displayed at a differenciated test result see page 142.

Oxidizing agents such as Bromine, Ozone etc. interfere as they react like Chlorine.

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent:
Chlorine 0.20 ± 0.02 mg/l; 2.00 ± 0.05 mg/l

1.1 Methods

1 0 0 Chlorine, differentiated determination with Tablets

0.01 - 6 mg/l Cl_2

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample,** close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber, **empty the vial leaving a few drops in**.
5. Add **one DPD No. 1 tablet** straight from the foil and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.
6. Add water sample to the 10 ml mark.
7. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.
8. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare T1
press TEST

9. Press **TEST** key.
10. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.
11. Add **one DPD No. 3 tablet** straight from the foil to the same water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.

1.1 Methods

12. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.
13. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

T1 accepted
prepare T2
press TEST

14. Press **TEST** key.

Countdown
2:00

Wait for a **reaction period of 2 minutes**.

After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

The result is shown in the display in:

***,** mg/l free Cl**
***,** mg/l comb Cl**
***,** mg/l total Cl**

mg/l free Chlorine

mg/l combined Chlorine

mg/l total Chlorine

Notes:

See page 23.

1.1 Methods

1 **0** **0**

Chlorine, free with Tablets

0.01 - 6 mg/l Cl_2

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber, **empty the vial leaving a few drops in**.
5. Add **one DPD No. 1 tablet** straight from the foil and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.
6. Add water sample to the 10 ml mark.
7. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.
8. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

9. Press **TEST** key.

The result is shown in the display in

mg/l free Chlorine.

Notes:

See page 23.

1.1 Methods

1 **0** **0**

Chlorine, total with Tablets

0.01 - 6 mg/l Cl_2

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.

2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.

4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber, **empty the vial leaving a few drops in**.

5. Add **one DPD No. 1 tablet** and **one DPD No. 3 tablet** straight from the foil and crush the tablets using a clean stirring rod.

6. Add water sample to the 10 ml mark.

7. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablets are dissolved.

8. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

9. Press **TEST** key.

   Wait for a **reaction period of 2 minutes**.

Countdown
2:00

After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

The result is shown in the display in mg/l total Chlorine.

Notes:

See page 23.

1.1 Methods

1 0 1 Chlorine, differentiated determination with Liquid Reagent

0.02 - 4 mg/l Cl_2

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber and **empty the vial**.
5. Fill the vial with drops of the same size by holding the bottle vertically and squeeze slowly:

   6 drops of DPD 1 buffer solution

   2 drops of DPD 1 reagent solution

6. Add water sample to the 10 ml mark.
7. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times to mix the contents.
8. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare T1
press TEST

9. Press **TEST** key.
10. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.
11. **Add 3 drops of DPD 3 solution** to the same water sample.
12. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times to mix the contents.

1.1 Methods

13. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

T1 accepted
prepare T2
press TEST

14. Press **TEST** key.

Countdown
2:00

Wait for a **reaction period of 2 minutes**.

After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

The result is shown in the display in:

***,** mg/l free Cl**
***,** mg/l comb. Cl**
***,** mg/l total Cl**

mg/l free Chlorine

mg/l combined Chlorine

mg/l total Chlorine

Notes:
1. After use replace the bottle caps securely noting the colour coding.
2. Store the reagent bottles in a cool, dry place ideally between 6°C and 10°C.
3. Also see page 23.

1.1 Methods

1 0 1

Chlorine, free with Liquid Reagent

0.02 - 4 mg/l Cl_2

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber and **empty the vial**.
5. Fill the vial with drops of the same size by holding the bottle vertically and squeeze slowly:

   6 drops of DPD 1 buffer solution

   2 drops of DPD 1 reagent solution

6. Add water sample to the 10 ml mark.
7. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times to mix the contents.
8. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

9. Press **TEST** key.

   The result is shown in the display in mg/l free Chlorine.

Notes (free and total Chlorine):

1. After use replace the bottle caps securely noting the colour coding.
2. Store the reagent bottles in a cool, dry place ideally between 6°C and 10°C.
3. Also see page 23.

1.1 Methods

1 0 1 Chlorine, total with Liquid Reagent

0.02 - 4 mg/l Cl_2

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber and **empty the vial**.
5. Fill the vial with drops of the same size by holding the bottle vertically and squeeze slowly:

   6 drops of DPD 1 buffer solution

   2 drops of DPD 1 reagent solution

   3 drops of DPD 3 solution

6. Add water sample to the 10 ml mark.
7. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times to mix the contents.
8. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

9. Press **TEST** key.

   Wait for a **reaction period of 2 minutes**.

Countdown
2:00

After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

The result is shown in the display in mg/l total Chlorine.

1.1 Methods

1 1 0 Chlorine, differentiated determination with Vario Powder Pack

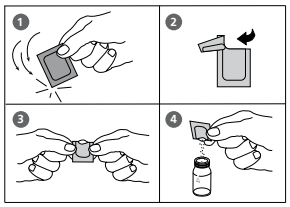
0.02 - 2 mg/l Cl_2

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.

2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.



4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.

5. Add **one VARIO Chlorine FREE-DPD / F10 powder pack** straight from the foil to the water sample.

6. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times to mix the contents (approx. 20 seconds).

7. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare T1
press TEST

8. Press **TEST** key.

9. Remove the vial from the sample chamber, empty the vial, rinse vial and cap several times and fill the vial with **10 ml of water sample**.

10. Add **one VARIO Chlorine TOTAL-DPD / F10 powder pack** straight from the foil to the water sample.

11. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times to mix the contents (approx. 20 seconds).

1.1 Methods

12. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

T1 accepted
prepare T2
press TEST

13. Press **TEST** key.

Wait for a **reaction period of 3 minutes.**

Countdown
3:00

After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

The result is shown in the display in:

***,** mg/l free Cl**
***,** mg/l comb. Cl**
***,** mg/l total Cl**

mg/l free Chlorine

mg/l combined Chlorine

mg/l total Chlorine

Notes:

See page 23.

1.1 Methods

1 1 0

Chlorine, free with Vario Powder Pack

0.02 - 2 mg/l Cl_2

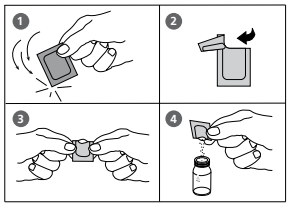
1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.

2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.

4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.



5. Add **one VARIO Chlorine FREE-DPD / F10 powder pack** straight from the foil to the water sample.

6. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times to mix the contents (approx. 20 seconds).

7. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

8. Press **TEST** key.

The result is shown in the display in mg/l free Chlorine.

Notes:

See page 23.

1.1 Methods

1 **1** **0**

Chlorine, total with Vario Powder Pack

0.02 - 2 mg/l Cl_2

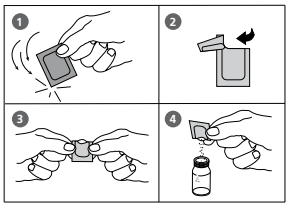
1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.

2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.

4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.



5. Add **one VARIO Chlorine TOTAL-DPD / F10 powder pack** straight from the foil to the water sample.

6. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times to mix the contents (approx. 20 seconds).

7. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

8. Press **TEST** key.
Wait for a **reaction period of 3 minutes**.

Countdown
3:00

After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

The result is shown in the display in mg/l total Chlorine.

Notes:

See page 23.

1.1 Methods

1 2 0

Chlorine dioxide with Tablet

0.05 – 11 mg/l ClO_2

Chlorine diox T **>> with Cl** **without Cl**	The following selection is shown in the display:
>> with Cl	for the determination of Chlorine dioxide in the presence of Chlorine.
>> without Cl	for the determination of Chlorine dioxide in the absence of Chlorine.

Select the desired determination with the arrow keys [▲] and [▼]. Confirm with [↵] key.

1.1 Methods

Notes:

1. Vial cleaning:
   As many household cleaners (e.g. dishwasher detergent) contain reducing substances, the subsequent determination of Chlorine dioxide may show lower results. To avoid any measurement errors, only use glassware free of Chlorine consumption.
   Preparation: Put all applicable glassware into Sodium hypochlorite solution (0.1 g/l) for one hour, then rinse all glassware thoroughly with deionized water.
2. Preparing the sample:
   When preparing the sample, the escape of Chlorine dioxide gases, e.g. by pipetting or shaking, must be avoided. The analysis must take place immediately after taking the sample.
3. The DPD colour development is carried out at a pH-value of 6.3 to 6.5. The reagent tablet therefore contains a buffer for the pH adjustment.
   Strong alkaline or acidic water samples must be adjusted between pH 6 and pH 7 before the tablet is added (use 0.5 mol/l Sulfuric acid resp. 1 mol/l Sodium hydroxide).
4. Exceeding of the measuring range:
   Concentrations above 19 mg/l Chlorine dioxide can produce results within the measuring range up to 0 mg/l. In this event, the water sample must be diluted with water free of Chlorine dioxide. 10 ml of the diluted sample will be mixed with the reagent and the measurement repeated.
5. If `???` is displayed at a differentiated test result see page 142.

Oxidizing agents such as Chlorine, Ozone etc. interfere as they react like Chlorine dioxide.

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent:
0.40 ± 0.03 mg/l; 4.00 ± 0.12 mg/l

1.1 Methods

1 2 0

Chlorine dioxide in the presence of Chlorine

0.05 – 11 mg/l ClO_2

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber, **empty the vial leaving a few drops in**.
5. Add **one DPD No. 1 tablet** straight from the foil and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.
6. **Fill a second clean vial with 10 ml of water sample.**
7. Add **one GLYCINE tablet** straight from the foil and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.
8. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.
9. **Transfer the content of the second vial into the prepared vial.**
10. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.

Zero accepted
prepare T1
press TEST

11. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.
12. Press **TEST** key.

1.1 Methods

13. Remove the vial from the sample chamber, empty the vial, rinse vial and cap several times. Fill with **a few drops of water sample**.

14. Add **one DPD No. 1 tablet** straight from the foil and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.

15. Add water sample to the 10 ml mark.

16. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.

17. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

T1 accepted
prepare T2
press TEST

18. Press **TEST** key.

19. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.

20. Add **one DPD No. 3 tablet** straight from the foil to the same water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.

21. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.

22. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

T2 accepted
prepare T3
press TEST

23. Press **TEST** key.

Wait for a **reaction period of 2 minutes**.

Countdown
2:00

After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

The result is shown in the display in:

***,** mg/l ClO_2 [Cl]**

Chlorine dioxide in mg/l Chlorine,
or
Chlorine dioxide in mg/l ClO_2.

***,** mg/l ClO_2**

***,** mg/l free Cl**
***,** mg/l comb. Cl**
***,** mg/l total Cl**

mg/l free Chlorine
mg/l combined Chlorine
mg/l total Chlorine

Notes:

See next page.

1.1 Methods

Notes: (Chlorine dioxide in the presence of Chlorine)

1. The conversion factor to convert Chlorine dioxide as Chlorine to Chlorine dioxide as ClO_2 is approximately 0.4 (more exactly 0.38).
   mg/l ClO_2 = mg/l ClO_2 [Cl] x 0.38

   ▲ ClO_2[Cl]
   ▼ ClO_2

   (Chlorine dioxide displayed as Chlorine units ClO_2 [Cl] has its origin out of the swimming poolwater treatment according to DIN 19643.)
2. The total Chlorine result given includes the contribution by the Chlorine dioxide (as Chlorine) reading. For true total Chlorine value subtract the Chlorine dioxide (as Chlorine) reading from the quoted total Chlorine reading.
3. Also see page 37.

1.1 Methods

1 2 0

Chlorine dioxide in absence of Chlorine

0.05 – 11 mg/l ClO_2

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber, **empty the vial leaving a few drops in**.
5. Add **one DPD No. 1 tablet** straight from the foil and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.
6. Add water sample to the 10 ml mark.
7. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.
8. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

9. Press **TEST** key.

The result is shown in the display

***,** mg/l ClO_2 [Cl]**

as Chlorine dioxide in mg/l Chlorine,
or

***,** mg/l ClO_2**

as Chlorine dioxide in mg/l ClO_2.

Notes:

See page 37.

1.1 Methods

1 5 0 **Copper with Tablet**

0.05 - 5 mg/l Cu

Copper T
>> diff
free
total

The following selection is shown in the display:

>> diff	for the differentiated determination of free, combined and total Copper.
>> free	for the determination of free Copper.
>> total	for the determination of total Copper.

Select the desired determination with the arrow keys [▲] and [▼]. Confirm with [↵] key.

Note:

1. If ??? is displayed at the diffentiated test result see page 142.

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 0.30 ± 0.03 mg/l; 3.50 ± 0.07 mg/l

1.1 Methods

1 5 0

Copper, differentiated determination

0.05 - 5 mg/l Cu

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.
5. Add **one COPPER No. 1 tablet** straight from the foil to the water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.
6. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.
7. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare T1
press TEST

8. Press **TEST** key.
9. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.
10. Add **one COPPER No. 2 tablet** straight from the foil to the same water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.
11. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.
12. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

T1 accepted
prepare T2
press TEST

13. Press **TEST** key.

The result is shown in the display in:

***,** mg/l free Cu**
***,** mg/l comb Cu**
***,** mg/l total Cu**

mg/l free Copper

mg/l combined Copper

mg/l total Copper

1.1 Methods

1 5 0

Copper, free

0.05 - 5 mg/l Cu

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.

2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.

4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.

5. Add **one COPPER No. 1 tablet** straight from the foil to the water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.

6. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.

7. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

8. Press **TEST** key.

The result is shown in the display in mg/l free Copper.

1.1 Methods

1 5 0

Copper, total

0.05 - 5 mg/l Cu

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.

2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.

4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.

5. Add **one COPPER No. 1 tablet and one COPPER No. 2 tablet** straight from the foil to the water sample and crush the tablets using a clean stirring rod.

6. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablets are dissolved.

7. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

8. Press **TEST** key.

The result is shown in the display in mg/l total Copper.

1.1 Methods

1 5 3

Copper, free (Note 1) with Vario Powder Pack

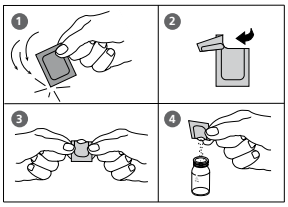
0.05 – 5 mg/l Cu

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.

2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.



4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.

5. Add **one VARIO Cu 1 F10 powder pack** straight from the foil to the water sample.

6. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times to mix the contents (Note 3).

7. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

8. Press **TEST** key.

Count-Down
2:00

Wait for a **reaction period of 2 minutes**.

After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

The result is shown in the display in mg/l Copper

1.1 Methods

Notes:

1. For determination of total Copper digestion is required.
2. Extremely acid water samples (pH 2 or less) must be adjusted between pH 4 and pH 6 before the reagent is added (with 8 mol/l Potassium hydroxide solution KOH).
3. Accuracy is not affected by undissolved powder.
4. Interferences:

Cyanid, CN^-	Cyanide prevents full colour development. Add 0.2 ml Formaldehyde to 10 ml water sample and wait for a reaction time of 4 minutes (Cyanide is masked). After this perform test as described. Multiply the result by 1.02 to correct the sample dilution by Formaldehyde.
Silber, Ag^+	If a turbidity remains and turns black, silver interferences is likely. Add 10 drops of saturated Potassium chloride solution to 75 ml of water sample. Filtrate through a fine filter. Use 10 ml of the filtered water sample to perform test.

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 0.5 ± 0.03 mg/l; 3.5 ± 0.08 mg/l

1.1 Methods

1 6 0 Cyanuric acid with Tablet

2 - 160 mg/l Cys

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **5 ml water sample** and **5 ml deionised water (Note 1)**, close the vial with the cap tightly.

2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.

4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.

5. Add **one CYANURIC ACID tablet** straight from the foil to the prepared water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.

6. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved (Note 2, 3).

7. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

8. Press **TEST** key.

The result is shown in the display in mg/l Cyanuric acid.

1.1 Methods

Notes:

1. Use deionised water or tap water free of Cyanuric acid.
2. Dissolve the tablet completely (therefore swirl the vial approx. 1 Minute). Not dissolved particles of the tablet can cause too high results.
3. If Cyanuric acid is present a cloudy solution will be given. Single particles are uncaused necessarily by Cyanuric acid

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent:
10.00 ± 1.00 mg/l; 100.00 ± 5.00 mg/l

1.1 Methods

1 9 0 Hardness, Calcium with Tablet

50 - 900 mg/l $CaCO_3$

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml deionized water**.
2. Add **one CALCHECK tablet** straight from the foil to the deionised water and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.
3. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.
4. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

5. Press **ZERO** key.

Countdown
2:00

Wait for a **reaction period of 2 minutes**.

After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

6. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.
7. Add **2 ml water sample** to the prepared vial.
   Caution: Vial is filled up to the top!
8. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times (5x) to mix the contents.
9. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

10. Press **TEST** key.

The result is shown in the display as Calcium Hardness.

1.1 Methods

Notes:

1. Strong alkaline or acidic water samples must be adjusted between pH 4 and pH 10 before the tablet is added (use 1 mol/l Hydrochloric acid resp. 1mol/l Sodium hydroxide).
2. The tolerance of the method is increasing with higher concentrations. When diluting samples, this should be take in account, always measuring in the first third of the range.
3. This method was developed from a volumetric procedure for the determination of calcium. Due to undefined conditions, the deviations from the standardised method may be greater.
4. It is convenient to use special vials with larger volume.
5. ▲ $CaCO_3$
   °dH
   °eH
   °fH
   ▼ °aH

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 500.00 ± 40.00 mg/l

1.1 Methods

2 0 0 Hardness, total with Tablet

2 - 50 mg/l $CaCO_3$

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.

2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.

4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.

5. Add **one HARDCHECK P tablet** straight from the foil to the water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.

6. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.

7. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

8. Press **TEST** key.

Countdown
5:00

Wait for a **reaction period of 5 minutes**.

After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

The result is shown in the display as total Hardness.

1.1 Methods

Notes:

1. Strong alkaline or acidic water samples must be adjusted between pH 4 and pH 10 before the tablet is added (use 1 mol/l Hydrochloric acid resp. 1mol/l Sodium hydroxide).
2. Conversion table:

	mg/l $CaCO_3$	°dH	°fH	°eH
1 mg/l $CaCO_3$	----	0,056	0,10	0,07
1 °dH	17,8	----	1,78	1,25
1 °fH	10,0	0,56	----	0,70
1 °eH	14,3	0,80	1,43	----

3. ▲ $CaCO_3$
   °dH
   °eH
   °fH
   ▼ °aH

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 40.00 ± 3.00 mg/l.

1.1 Methods

2 0 1

Hardness, total HR with Tablet

20 – 500 mg/l $CaCO_3$

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm Ø) with **1 ml of water sample** and **9 ml of deionised water**, close the vial with the cap tightly.

2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.

4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.

5. Add **one HARDCHECK P tablet** straight from the foil to the water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.

6. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.

7. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

8. Press **TEST** key.

   Wait for a **reaction period of 5 minutes**.

Countdown
5:00

After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

The result is shown in the display as total Hardness.

1.1 Methods

Notes:

1. Strong alkaline or acidic water samples must be adjusted between pH 4 and pH 10 before the tablet is added (use 1 mol/l Hydrochloric acid resp. 1mol/l Sodium hydroxide).
2. Conversion table:

	mg/l $CaCO_3$	°dH	°fH	°eH
1 mg/l $CaCO_3$	----	0,056	0,10	0,07
1 °dH	17,8	----	1,78	1,25
1 °fH	10,0	0,56	----	0,70
1 °eH	14,3	0,80	1,43	----

3. ▲ $CaCO_3$
   °dH
   °eH
   °fH
   ▼ °aH

Precision:

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent:
400 ± 30 mg/l

1.1 Methods

2 **1** **0**

Hydrogen peroxide with Tablet

0.03 – 3 mg/l H_2O_2

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.

2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.

4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber, **empty the vial leaving a few drops in**.

5. Add **one HYDROGENPEROXIDE LR tablet** straight from the foil and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.

6. Add water sample to the 10 ml mark.

7. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.

8. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

9. Press **TEST** key.

Countdown
2:00

Wait for a **reaction period of 2 minutes**.

After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

The result is shown in the display in mg/l Hydrogen peroxide.

1.1 Methods

Notes:

1. Vial cleaning:
   As many household cleaners (e.g. dishwasher detergent) contain reducing substances, the subsequent determination of Hydrogen peroxide may show lower results. To avoid any measurement errors, only use glassware free of Chlorine consumption.
   Preparation: Put all applicable glassware into Sodium hypochlorite solution (0.1 g/l) for one hour, then rinse all glassware thoroughly with deionized water.
2. Preparing the sample:
   When preparing the sample, the escape of Hydrogen peroxide gases, e.g. by pipetting or shaking, must be avoided. The analysis must take place immediately after taking the sample.
3. The DPD colour development is carried out at a pH value of 6.3 to 6.5. The reagent tablet therefore contains a buffer for the pH adjustment.
   Strong alkaline or acidic water samples must be adjusted between pH 6 and pH 7 before the tablet is added (use 0.5 mol/l Sulfuric acid resp. 1 mol/l Sodium hydroxide).
4. Exceeding of the measuring range:
   Concentrations above 5 mg/l Hydrogen peroxide can produce results within the measuring range up to 0 mg/l. In this event, the water sample must be diluted with water free of Hydrogen peroxide. 10 ml of the diluted sample will be mixed with the reagent and the measurement repeated.

   Oxidizing agents such as Chlorine, Ozone etc. interfere as they react like Hydrogen peroxide.

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 0.10 ± 0.02 mg/l; 1.00 ± 0.03 mg/l

1.1 Methods

2 1 5 Iodine with Tablet

0.05 - 3.6 mg/l I

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber, **empty the vial leaving a view drops in.**
5. Add **one DPD No. 1 tablet** straight from the foil to the water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.
6. Add water sample to the 10 ml mark.
7. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.
8. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

9. Press **TEST** key.

   The result is shown in the display in mg/l Iodine.

1.1 Methods

Notes:

1. Oxidising reagents, such as Chlorine, Bromine, etc. interfere as they react like Iodine.

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 0.10 ± 0.02 mg/l; 1.00 ± 0.03 mg/l

1.1 Methods

2 **2** **0**

Iron (Note 1) with Tablet

0.02 - 1 mg/l Fe

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.
5. Add **one IRON LR tablet** straight from the foil to the water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.
6. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.
7. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

8. Press **TEST** key.

Countdown
5:00

Wait for a **reaction period of 5** minutes.

After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

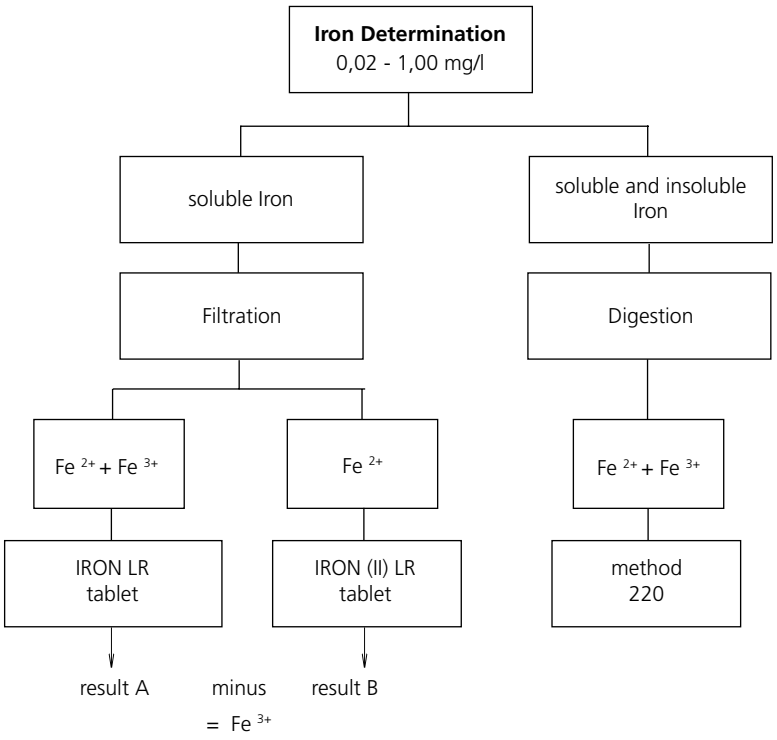
The result is shown in the display in mg/l Iron.

Precision
An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 0.10 ± 0.01 mg/l; 1.00 ± 0.02 mg/l

1.1 Methods

Notes:

1. This method determines the total dissolved Iron as Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+}.
2. For the determination of Fe^{2+} ions the IRON (II) LR tablet is used, as described above, instead of the IRON LR tablet.
3. For the determination of total dissolved and undissolved iron digestion is required.



Digestion procedure for the determination of total soluble and insoluble iron.

1. Add 1 ml of concentrated sulfuric acid to 100 ml water sample. Heat and boil for 10 minutes or until all particles are dissolved. After cooling down the sample is set to a pH-value of 3 to 6 by using ammonia solution. Refill with deionised water to the previous volume of 100 ml and mix well. 10 ml of this pre-treated solution is used for the following analysis. Perform as described at the selected test method.
2. Water which has been treated with organic compounds like corrosion inhibitors must be oxidised where necessary to break down the iron. Therefore add 1 ml concentrated sulfuric acid and 1 ml concentrated nitric acid to 100 ml water sample and boil to approx. half volume. After cooling down proceed as described above.

1.1 Methods

2 9 0

Oxygen, active* with Tablet

0.1 – 10 mg/l O_2

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.

2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.

4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.

5. Add **one DPD No. 4 tablet** straight from the foil to the water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.

6. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.

7. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

8. Press **TEST** key.

   Wait for a **reaction period of 2 minutes**.

Countdown
2:00

   After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

   The result is shown in the display in mg/l active Oxygen.

1.1 Methods

Notes:

***Active oxygen is a synonym for a common disinfection (based on "oxygen") in Swimming Pool Treatment.**

1. When preparing the sample, the escape of Oxygen gases, e.g. by pipetting or shaking, must be avoided.
2. The analysis must take place immediately after taking the sample.

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 1.00 ± 0.10 mg/l; 10.00 ± 0.30 mg/l

1.1 Methods

3 0 0 **Ozone with Tablet**

0.02 – 1 mg/l O_3

Ozone (DPD) T
>> with Cl
without Cl

The following selection is shown in the display:

>> with Cl	for the determination of Ozone in the presence of Chlorine.
>> without Cl	for the determination of Ozone in the absence of Chlorine.

Select the desired method with the arrow keys [▲] and [▼]. Confirm with [↵] key.

1.1 Methods

Notes:

1. Vial cleaning:
   As many household cleaners (e.g. dishwasher detergent) contain reducing substances, the subsequent determination of Ozone may show lower results. To avoid any measurement errors, only use glassware free of Chlorine consumption.
   Preparation: Put all applicable glassware into Sodium hypochlorite solution (0.1 g/l) for one hour, then rinse all glassware thoroughly with deionized water.
2. Preparing the sample:
   When preparing the sample, the escape of Ozone gases, e.g. by pipetting or shaking, must be avoided. The analysis must take place immediately after taking the sample.
3. The DPD colour development is carried out at a pH-value of 6.3 to 6.5. The reagent tablet therefore contains a buffer for the pH adjustment.
   Strong alkaline or acidic water samples must be adjusted between pH 6 and pH 7 before the tablet is added (use 0.5 mol/l Sulfuric acid resp. 1 mol/l Sodium hydroxide).
4. Turbidity (lead to errors):
   The use of the DPD No. 1 tablet in samples with high Calcium ion content* and/or high conductivity* can lead to turbidity of the sample and therefore incorrect measurements.
   **it is not possible to give exactly values, because the developement of turbidity depends on nature and ingrediants of the sample.*
5. Exceeding of the measuring range:
   Concentrations above 6 mg/l Ozone can produce results within the measuring range up to 0 mg/l. In this event, the water sample must be diluted with water free of Ozone. 10 ml of the diluted sample will be mixed with the reagent and the measurement repeated.
6. If ??? is displayed at the diffentiated test result see page 142.

Oxidizing agents such as Bromine, Chlorine etc. interfere as they react like Ozone.

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 0.10 ± 0.02 mg/l; 1.50 ± 0.05 mg/l

1.1 Methods

3 0 0

Ozone, in the presence of Chlorine

0.02 – 1 mg/l O_3

prepare Zero
press ZERO

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.
3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber, **empty the vial leaving a few drops in**.
5. Add **one DPD No.1 tablet** and **one DPD No.3 tablet** straight from the foil and crush the tablets using a clean stirring rod.
6. Add water sample to the 10 ml mark.
7. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablets are dissolved.
8. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare T1
press TEST

9. Press **TEST** key.

   Wait for a **reaction period of 2 minutes**.

Countdown
2:00

   After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

10. Remove the vial from the sample chamber, empty the vial, rinse vial and cap several times. Fill the vial with **a few drops of water sample**.
11. Add **one DPD No.1 tablet** and **one DPD No.3 tablet** straight from the foil and crush the tablets using a clean stirring rod.

1.1 Methods

12. **Fill a second clean vial with 10 ml of water sample.**

13. Add **one GLYCINE tablet** straight from the foil and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.

14. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.

15. **Transfer the content of the second vial into the prepared vial.**

16. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablets are dissolved.

17. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

T1 accepted
prepare T2
press TEST

18. Press **TEST** key.

Wait for a **reaction period of 2 minutes**.

Countdown
2:00

After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

The result is shown in the display in:

***,** mg/l O_3**
***,** mg/l total Cl**

mg/l Ozone

mg/l total Chlorine

Notes:

See page 65.

1.1 Methods

3 0 0

Ozone, in absence of Chlorine

0.02 – 1 mg/l O_3

prepare Zero
press ZERO

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) **with 10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.
3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber, **empty the vial leaving a few drops in**.
5. Add **one DPD No.1 tablet** and **one DPD No.3 tablet** straight from the foil and crush the tablets using a clean stirring rod.
6. Add water sample to the 10 ml mark.
7. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablets are dissolved.
8. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

9. Press **TEST** key.

   Wait for a **reaction period of 2 minutes**.

Countdown
2:00

After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

The result is shown in the display in

mg/l Ozone.

Notes:
See page 65.

1.1 Methods

7 0

PHMB (Biguanide) with Tablet

2 - 60 mg/l PHMB

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.
5. Add **one PHMB PHOTOMETER tablet** straight from the foil to the water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.
6. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.
7. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

8. Press **TEST** key.
   The result is shown in the display in mg/l PHMB.

1.1 Methods

Notes:

1. Clean vials with the brush after analysis directly.
2. Using vials and stirring rods for a longer time it is possible that they turn blue. In this case clean them with a laboratory detergent (see chapter 1.2.2 Cleaning of vials and accessories for analysis). Rinse vials and caps thoroughly with tap water and than with deionized water.
3. The test result is influenced by Hardness and Total Alkalinity.
   The calibration of this method was done using water of the following concentration:
   Ca-Hardness: 200 mg/l $CaCO_3$
   Total Alkalinity: 120 mg/l $CaCO_3$

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 50.00 ± 3.00 mg/l

1.1 Methods

3 1 9

Phosphate, ortho LR with Tablet

0.05 - 4 mg/l PO_4

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the cap tightly.

2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the marks ⧖ aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.

4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.

5. Add **one PHOSPHATE No. 1 LR tablet** straight from the foil to the water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.

6. Add **one PHOSPHATE No. 2 LR tablet** straight from the foil to the same water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.

7. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.

8. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the marks ⧖ aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

9. Press **TEST** key.

Countdown
10:00

Wait for a **reaction period of 10 minutes**.

After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

The result is shown in the display as ortho-Phosphate.

1.1 Methods

Notes

1. Only ortho-Phosphate ions PO_4^{3-} react.
2. The tablets must be added in the correct sequence.
3. The test sample should have a pH-value between 6 and 7.
4. Interferences:
   Higher concentrations of Cu, Ni, Cr (III), V (V) and W (VI) interfere due to their colour.
   Silicates doe not interfere (masked by Citric acid in the tablets).
5. Conversion:
   mg/l P = mg/l PO_4 x 0.33
   mg/l P_2O_5= mg/l PO_4 x 0.75
6. ▲ PO_4
   P
   ▼ P_2O_5

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 0,3 ± 0.03 mg/l, 3,5 ± 0,07 mg/l

1.1 Methods

3 3 0 pH-Value 6.5 – 8.4 with Tablet

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.
5. Add **one PHENOLRED PHOTOMETER tablet** straight from the foil to the water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.
6. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.
7. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

8. Press **TEST** key.

The result is shown in the display as pH-value.

1.1 Methods

Notes:

1. For photometric determination of pH-values only use PHENOLRED tablets in black printed foil pack and marked with PHOTOMETER.
2. Water samples with low values of Alkalinity-m (below 35 mg/l $CaCO_3$) may give wrong pH readings.
3. pH-values below 6.5 and above 8.4 can produce results inside the measuring range. A plausibility test (pH-meter) is recommended.
4. The accuracy of the colorimetric determination of pH-values depends on various boundary conditions (buffer capacity of the sample, salt content etc.).
5. Salt error
   Correction of test results (average values) for samples with salt content of:

Indicator	Salt content		
Phenolrot	1 molar - 0,21	2 molar - 0,26	3 molar - 0,29

The values of Parson and Douglas (1926) are based on the use of Clark and Lubs buffers.
1 Mol NaCl = 58.4 g/l = 5.8 %

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 7.50 ± 0.01 mg/l

1.1 Methods

3 3 1

pH-Value 6.5 – 8.4 with Liquid Reagent

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.
5. Fill the vial with drops of the same size by holding the bottle vertically and squeeze slowly:

   6 drops of PHENOLRED solution

6. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times to mix the contents.
7. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare TEST
press Test

8. Press **TEST** key.

   The result is shown in the display as pH-value.

1.1 Methods

Notes:

1. When testing chlorinated water the residual chlorine content can influence the colour reaction of the liquid reagent. This can be avoided (without interfering the pH measurement) by adding a small crystal of Sodiumthiosulfate ($Na_2S_2O_3$ x 5 H_2O) to the sample before adding the PHENOLRED solution. PHENOLRED tablets already contain Thiosulfate.
2. Due to differing drop size results can show a discrepancy in accuracy by comparison with tablets. This can be minimised by using a pipette (0.18 ml PHENOLRED solution is equivalent to 6 drops).
3. After use replace the bottle cap securely.

4. Store the reagent in a cool, dry place ideally at between 6°C and 10°C.

Precision

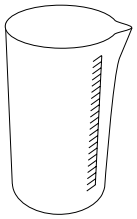
An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 7.50 ± 0.01 mg/l

1.1 Methods

2 1 2

Sodium hypochlorite (Soda bleaching lye) with Tablet

0.2 – 16 % w/w NaOCl



Preparation:

1. Fill a 5 ml plastic syringe with the test solution, ensuring that all air bubbles are expelled. Fill the 5 ml test solution slowly into a 100 ml beaker and dilute to the 100 ml mark with chlorine-free water. Mix thoroughly.
2. Fill a 5 ml plastic syringe with the diluted test solution (step 1) to the 1 ml mark, ensuring that all air bubbles are expelled. Fill the 1 ml test solution slowly into a 100 ml beaker and dilute to the 100 ml mark with chlorine-free water. Mix thoroughly.

Performing test procedure:

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm Ø) with **10 ml of the prepared water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.
5. Add **one CHLORINE HR (KI) tablet** straight from the foil to the water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.
6. Add **one ACIDIFYING GP tablet** straight from the foil to the same water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.
7. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablets are dissolved.

1.1 Methods

8. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

9. Press **TEST** key.

The result is shown in the display in % w/w as available chlorine present in the original sample of Sodium hypochlorite.

Notes:

1. Please pay attention by handling with sodium hypochlorite. The material has a very strong alkalinity and can cause corrosions. The contact with eyes, skin and clothes etc. has to be avoided. It is necessary to look at the detailed information the producer has given about the product.
2. The tablets must be added in the correct sequence.
3. This method gives you the opportunity of a fast and simple test. The test can be arranged on the premises but the result will not give you a detailed specification like a laboratory method.
4. By following the strict order of procedure an exactness of ± 1 weight % can be reached.

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent:
10 ± 0,5 % w/w

1.1 Methods

3 5 5

Sulfate with Tablet

5-100 mg/l SO_4

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.
5. Add **one SULFATE T tablet** straight from the foil to the water sample and crush the tablet using a clean stirring rod.
6. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablet is dissolved.
7. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

8. Press **TEST** key.

The result is shown in the display in mg/l Sulfate.

1.1 Methods

Notes:
1. If Sulfate is present a cloudy solution will be given.

Precision
An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 20.00 ± 1.00 mg/l; 80.00 ± 3.00 mg/l

1.1 Methods

3 6 0

Sulfate with Vario Powder Pack

2 – 100 mg/l SO_4

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.
5. Add **one VARIO Sulpha 4 / F10** powder pack straight from the foil to the water sample.
6. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times to mix the contents.
7. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

8. Press **TEST** key.

Wait for a reaction period of 5 minutes.

Countdown
5:00

After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

The result is shown in the display in mg/l Sulfate.

1.1 Methods

Note:
1. If Sulfate ions are present a cloudy solution will be given.

Precision
An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 10.00 ± 1.00 mg/l; 50.00 ± 2.00 mg/l

1.1 Methods

3 9 0

Urea
with Tablet and Liquid Reagent

0.1 - 3 mg/l $(NH_2)_2CO$ / mg/l Urea

Ø 24 mm

prepare Zero
press ZERO

1. Fill a clean vial (24 mm ø) with **10 ml of water sample**, close the vial with the cap tightly.
2. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.
3. Press **ZERO** key.
4. Remove the vial from the sample chamber.
5. Add **2 drops of Urea reagent 1** to the water sample (Note 8).
6. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times to mix the contents.
7. Add **1 drop of Urea Reagent 2** (Urease) to the same water sample (Note 8).
8. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times to mix the contents.

Countdown 1
5:00
Start: ↵

9. Press [↵] key.

   Wait for a **reaction period of 5 minutes**.

   After reaction period is finished proceed as follows:

10. Add **one AMMONIA No. 1 tablet** straight from the foil to the prepared water sample and mix to dissolve with a clean stirring rod.
11. Add **one AMMONIA No. 2 tablet** straight from the foil to the same water sample and mix to dissolve with a clean stirring rod.

1.1 Methods

12. Close the vial with the cap tightly and swirl the vial several times until the tablets are dissolved.

13. Place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.

Zero accepted
prepare TEST
press TEST

14. Press **TEST** key.

Countdown
10:00

Wait for a **reaction period of 10 minutes**.

After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

The result is shown in the display in mg/l Urea.

Notes:

1. The sample temperature should be between 20°C and 30°C.
2. Determination at the latest one hour after sample taking.
3. The tablets must be added in the correct sequence.
4. **Store reagent 2 (Urease) in the refrigerator at a temperature of 4°C to 8°C.**
5. The AMMONIA No. 1 tablet will only dissolve completely after the AMMONIA No. 2 tablet has been added.
6. Ammonium and chloramines are also measured during urea measurement.
7. Before analysing seawater samples, a measuring spoon of Ammonia Conditioning Powder must be added to the sample and swirled to dissolve before AMMONIA No. 1 tablet is added.
8. Fill the vial with drops of the same size by holding the bottle vertically and squeeze slowly.

Precision

An educated operator obtained under laboratory conditions exemplary for 2 different (one) standard solutions the following standard deviations using different lots of reagent: 1.50 ± 0.05 mg/l

1.2 Important notes

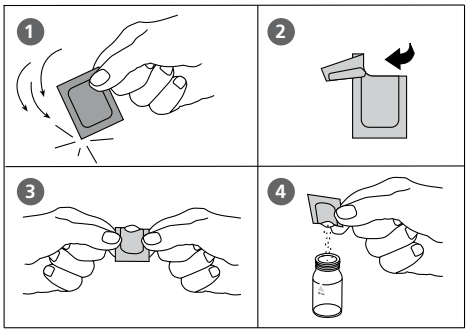
1.2.1 Correct use of reagents

The reagents must be added in the correct sequence.

Tablet reagents:
The tablet reagents should be added to the water sample straight from the foil without touching them with the fingers.

Liquid reagents:
Add drops of the same size to the water sample by holding the bottle vertically and squeezing slowly.
After use replace the bottle caps securely noting the colour coding.
Note recommendation for storage (e.g. cool and dry).

Powder Packs:



1.2.2 Cleaning of vials and accessories for analysis

Vials, caps and stirring rods should be cleaned thoroughly **after each analysis** to prevent influences.

Procedure:

Clean vials and accessories after each analysis as soon as possible.

a. Clean vials and accessories with laboratory detergent
(e.g. Extran® MA 02 (neutral, phosphatic), Extran® MA 03 (alkaline, phosphate-free) from Merck KGaA).

b. Rinse with tap water thoroughly.

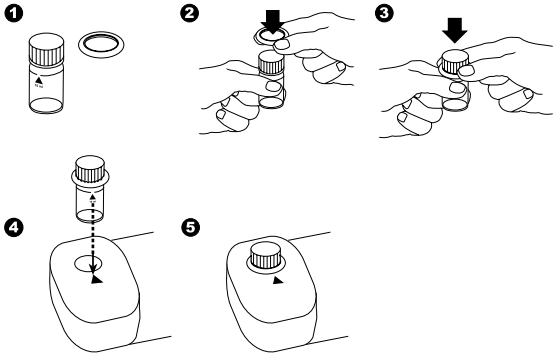
c. On demand (see Notes) perform special cleaning at this point, e.g.: rinse with diluted Hydrochloric acid solution.

d. Rinse with deionized water thoroughly.

1.2.3 Guidelines for photometric measurements

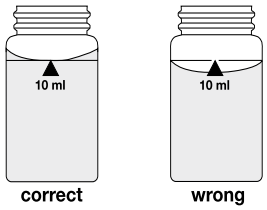
1. Vials, caps and stirring rods should be cleaned thoroughly after each analysis to prevent influences. Even minor reagent residues can cause errors in the test result.
2. The outside of the vial must be clean and dry before starting the analysis. Clean the outside of the vials with a towel. Fingerprints or other marks will be removed.
3. If there is no defined vial for the blank, the zeroing and the test must be carried out with the same vial as there may be slight differences in optical performance between vials.
4. The vials must be positioned in the sample chamber for zeroing and test with the Δ mark on the vial aligned with the ∇ mark on the instrument.

Correct position of the vial (ø 24 mm):



5. Always perform zeroing and test with closed vial cap. Only use cap with sealing ring.
6. Bubbles on the inside of the vial may also lead to errors. To prevent this, remove the bubbles by swirling the vial before performing the test.
7. Avoid spillage of water in the sample chamber. If water should leak into the instrument housing, it can destroy electronic components and cause corrosion.
8. Contamination of the lens in the sample chamber can result in errors. Check at regular intervals and – if necessary – clean the light entry surfaces of the sample chamber using a moist cloth or cotton buds.
9. Large temperature differences between the instrument and the environment can lead to errors – e.g. due to the formation of condensation in the area of the lens or on the vial.
10. To avoid errors caused by stray-light do not use the instrument in bright sunlight.

Correct filling of the vial:



1.2.4 Sample dilution techniques

Proceed as follows for accurate dilutions:

Pipette the water sample (see table) into a 100-ml volumetric flask and fill up to 100 ml-mark with deionized water. Swirl to mix the contents.

Water sample [ml]	Multiplication-factor
1	100
2	50
5	20
10	10
25	4
50	2

Pipette the required volume of the diluted sample into the vial and proceed as described in the test methods.

Caution:

1. Dilution decreases accuracy.
2. Do not dilute water samples for measurement of pH-values. This will lead to incorrect test results. If there is displayed "Overrange" use another instrument (e.g. pH-meter).

1.2.5 Correcting for volume additions

If a larger volume of acid or base is used to pre-adjust the pH-value, a volume correction of the displayed result is necessary.

Example:

For adjusting the pH-value of a 100 ml water sample 5 ml of acid had to be added. The corresponding displayed result is 10 mg/l.

Total volume = 100 ml + 5 ml = 105 ml

Correction factor = 105 ml / 100 ml = 1.05

Corrected result = 10 mg/l x 1.05 = 10.5 mg/l

Part 2

Operating manual

2.1 Operation

2.1.1 Commissioning

Before working with the photometer insert the rechargeable batteries and the Lithium battery (content of delivery). The rechargeable batteries are not charged. See chapter 2.1.2 Saving data – Important Notes, 2.1.3 Replacement of rechargeable batteries resp. Lithium battery and 2.1.4 Charging the rechargeable batteries.
Before using the photometer select language (mode 10), select mode 34 and perform "Delete Data". Set date and time (see chapter 2.4 Photometer settings).

2.1.2 Saving data – Important Notes

The Lithium battery saves data (stored results and photometer setting) if there is no power from the power supply from the rechargeable batteries or the mains adapter.
Recommendation: Exchange of the lithium battery every 5 years.
Note: When neither mains adapter nor batteries supply energy to the instrument, all stored data and settings will be lost, if the lithium battery is taken out.
Recommendation: Keep the instrument connected to mains adapter supply while changing the lithium battery.

2.1.3 Replacement of rechargeable batteries resp. Lithium-battery

1. Switch the instrument off.
2. If necessary remove vial from the sample chamber.
3. Place the instrument upside down on a clean and even surface.
4. Unscrew the two screws (A) of the battery compartment cover (B).
5. Lift battery compartment cover off.
6. If necessary remove old rechargeable batteries (C) and/or the Lithium-battery (D) (See 2.1.4).
7. Place 7 new rechargeable batteries and/or the Lithium-battery. **Ensuring the correct polarity!**
8. Replace the battery compartment cover.
9. Tighten the screws carefully.

CAUTION
Dispose of used rechargeable batteries and Lithium-batteries in accordance with all federal, state and local regulations.

2.1.4 Charging the rechargeable batteries

The rechargeable batteries are uncharged in the instrument. As soon as the photometer is connected with the mains adapter to the mains the rechargeable batteries are charged. Empty rechargeable batteries should be charged in the instrument for at least 5 days. 10 charging and discharging cycles are necessary before the rechargeable batteries obtain their full capacity.

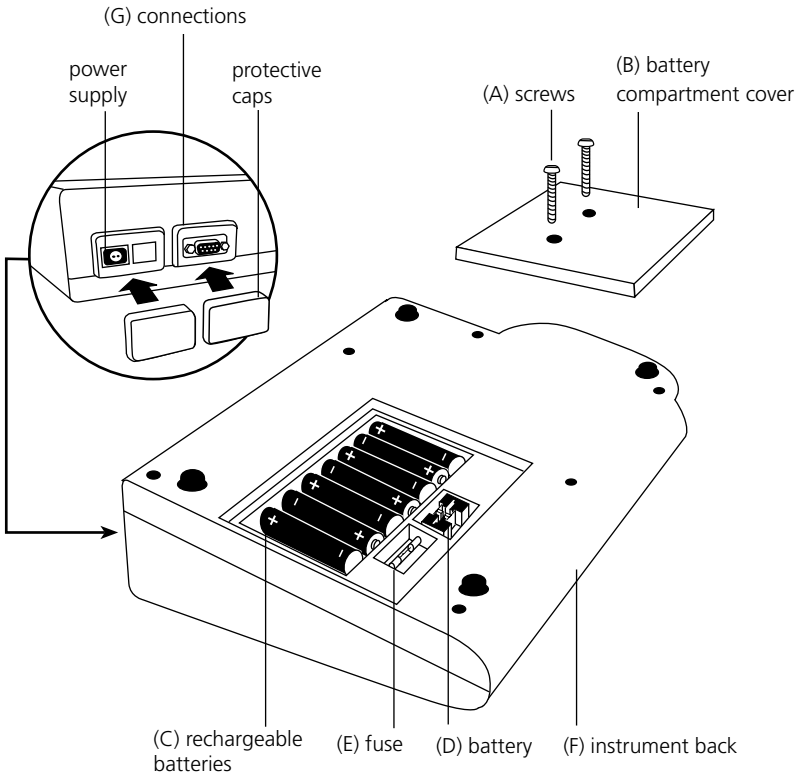
2.1.5 Fuse

The instrument contains a fuse (E) (type: 1 A, inert, 20 mm).
If a replacement is necessary proceed as described in "Replacement of rechargeable batteries resp. Lithium-battery". If the instrument can be operated with the mains adapter but not with the rechargeable batteries, the fuse could be defect (try new rechargeable batteries first).

2.1.6 Protective caps:

If not used protect the two connections against damage (e.g. corrosion) caused by environmental influences (e.g. dust or splashing) keep the protective caps in place (G).

(A) screws	
(B) battery compartment cover	
(C) rechargeable batteries	7 Ni-MH-rechargeable batteries (Typ AA, 1100 mAh)
(D) battery	Lithium-battery (Type CR 2032, 3V)
(E) fuse	1 A, inert, 20 mm
(F) instrument	



2.2 Overview of function keys

Attention:
With the software-update V012.001.3.003.001 an "ESC-function" is implemented. If your keypad doesn't show an [Esc]-key please note that the grey key without a print (lowest key on the left) has the "ESC-function".

2.2.1 Overview

ON / OFF	Switching the photometer on or off
Esc	Returning to selection of methods or previous menu
F1	Function key: description in the text if key available
F2	Function key: description in the text if key available
F3	Function key: description in the text if key available
↵	Confirming
Mode	Menu of photometer settings and further functions
[▲] [▼]	Moving the cursor ">>" up resp. down
Store	Storing of displayed test result
Zero	Performing Zero
Test	Performing Test
🕐	Displaying date and time / user-countdown

2.2.2 Displaying time and date:

🕐	Press ["clock"] key.
19:30:22 2006-06-15	The display shows: After 15 seconds the photometer reverts to the previous display automatically
↵ Esc	or press [↵] key or [ESC].

2.2.3 User-countdown

With this function the operator is able to define his own countdown.

Press ["clock"] key.

19.30.20 2006-06-15

The display shows time and date:

Press ["clock"] key.

Countdown
mm : ss
99 : 99

The display shows:

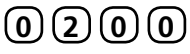
Either press [↵] key to accept the last used user-countdown

or

press any number key to start entering a new value.

The entering comprises two digits each.

Enter minutes and seconds



e.g.: 2 minutes, 0 seconds = [0][2][0][0].

Confirm with [↵] key.

Countdown
02:00
Start ↵

The display shows:

Start count down with [↵] key.

After countdown has finished the photometer reverts to the previous display automatically.

2.3 Operation mode

Switch the photometer on by pressing the [ON/OFF] key.

Autotest ...

The photometer performs an electronic self-test.

2.3.1 Automatic switch off

The instrument switches off automatically after 20 minutes. This is indicated 30 seconds before by a beeper. Press any key to avoid the instrument switching off.
As long as the instrument is working (for example countdown or printing) the automatic switch off is inactive.

2.3.2 Selecting a method

```
>>  20 Acid demand
    30 Alkalität-tot
    40 Aluminium
```

The display shows a selection:

There are two possibilities to select the required method:

a) enter method-number directly
e.g.: [8] [0] to select Bromine

b) press arrow key [▼] or [▲] to select the required method from the displayed list.

Confirm with [↵] key.

2.3.2.1 Method-Information (F1)

Use F1 key to switch between the compact and the detailed list for method selection.

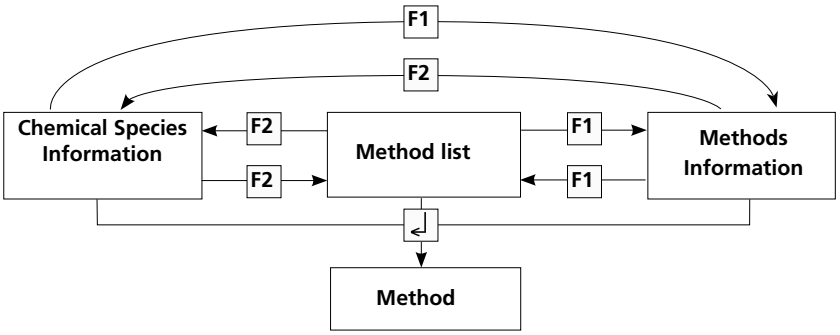
```
100 Chlorine T
0.02-6 mg/l Cl2
Tablet
24 mm
DPD No 1
DPD No 3
```

Example:
Line 1: Method number, Method name
Line 2: Range
Line 3: Kind of reagent
Line 4: Vial
Line 5-7: Used reagent
tube: reagent vial contained in tube test

2.3.2.2 Chemical Species Information

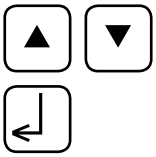
Press F2 key to display the available chemical species with range (see chapter 2.3.7 Changing chemical species).

319 Phosphate LR T **0.05-4 mg/l PO_4** **0.02-1.3 mg/l P** **0.04-3 mg/l P_2O_5**	Line 1: Method number, Method name Line 2: Range with chemical species 1 Line 3: Range with chemical species 2 Line 4: Range with chemical species 3



2.3.3 Differentiation

Differentiation is possible in some methods (e.g. Chlorine). The photometer then requires the type of determination.

Chlorine T **>> diff** **free** **total**	Press arrow key [▼] or [▲] to select the required determination.
	Confirm with [↲] key.

2.3.4 Performing Zero

prepare Zero **press ZERO**	The display shows: Prepare a clean vial as described in "Method" and place the vial in the sample chamber making sure that the ⧖ marks are aligned.
Zero	Press ZERO key.
Zero accepted **prepare Test** **press TEST**	The display shows:

2.3.5 Performing Tests

When zero calibration is complete, remove the vial from the sample chamber and perform the tests as described under "Method".

When the results have been displayed:
- at some methods you can change between different chemical species
- you can store and/or print out the results
- perform further analysis with the same zero
- select a new method

2.3.6 Ensuring reaction periods (countdown)

For the compliance with reaction periods there is incorporated a time delay, the countdown.

Countdown
2:00

Start ↵

There are two kinds of countdowns:

- Press [↵] key.
  Prepare water sample, start countdown with [↵] key and proceed as described in the mode description. The vial must not be placed in the sample chamber.

Countdown
1:59

- Press [TEST] key.
  Prepare the water sample as described in the method description and place the vial in the sample chamber. The display shows the countdown by pressing the TEST key and the countdown is started automatically. After the reaction period is finished the reading starts automatically.

NOTE:
1. It is possible to finish the working countdown by pressing the [↵] key. In this case the operator is responsible for ensuring the necessary reaction period by himself. **Non-compliance with reaction periods lead to incorrect test results.**
2. The time remaining is displayed continuously. The beeper indicates the last 10 seconds.

2.3.7 Changing chemical species

For some methods there is a possibility to change the chemical species of the test result.
If the test result is displayed press arrow key [▲] or [▼].

Example:

319 Phosphate LR T -----[▼]---->	319 Phosphate LR T <---- [▼] -----	319 Phosphate LR T
0.05-4 mg/l PO_4	0.02-1.3 mg/l P	0.04-3 mg/l P_2O_5
<---- [▲] -----	----- [▲] ----->	
1.00 mg/l PO_4	0.33 mg/l P	0.75 mg/l P_2O_5

If the special species of a test result is changed, the displayed range is adjusted automatically. For an already stored result it is not possible to change the chemical species. The last displayed chemical species is kept by the instrument and will be displayed if this method is used the next time. If there is the possibility to change the chemical species for a method it is described in the manual. The arrows with the possible chemical species are printed below the notes of the method:

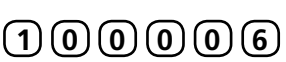
▲ PO_4
P
▼ P_2O_5

2.3.8 Storing results

Press [STORE] during the test result is displayed.

Code-No.:
_ _ _ _ _ _

The display shows:



- We advise you to enter a numeric code (up to 6 places). (A Code-No. can contain references to the operator or the sample-taking place.)

  After entering confirm with [↲] key.

- If a code number is not necessary confirm by pressing [↲] directly. (The assignment for the Code-No. is then 0 automatically.)

The entire data set is stored with date, time, Code-No., method and test result.

Stored!

The display shows:

The test result is then shown again.

Note:

Storage: 900
free records left

The display shows the number of free data sets.

Storage: only 29
free records left

If there are less than 30 data sets free the display shows:

Clear the memory as soon as possible (see "Deleting stored results"). If memory capacity is used up it would be impossible to save additional test results.

2.3.9 Printing results

If a printer is installed and switched on, it is possible to print out the test results (without saving it before).

F3

Press [F3] key.

The entire data set is printed with date, time, Code-No., method and test result. Printing example:

100 Chlorine T
0.02-6 mg/l Cl_2
Profi-Mode: no
2006-07-01 14:53:09
Test No.: 1
Code-Nr.: 007
4.80 mg/l Cl_2

The test No. is an internal number that is set automatically if a test result is stored. It appears only at the print out.

2.3.10 Perform additional measurements

Test

To perform additional tests using the same method:

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

- Press [TEST] key

The display shows:

Test

Confirm with [TEST] key

or

Zero

- Press [ZERO] key to perform a new zero calibration.

prepare Zero
press ZERO

The display shows:

2.3.11 Selecting a new method

Press [ESC] key to return to method selection.

Or enter the required method number directly,

e.g. [1] [6] [0] for Cyanuric acid.

Confirm with [↲] key.

2.3.12 Measure absorbance

Range: –2600 mAbs to +2600 mAbs

Method-No.	Title
910	mAbs 530 nm
920	mAbs 560 nm
940	mAbs 610 nm

Select the desired wavelength from the method list or by entering the corresponding method-number directly.

910 mAbs 530 nm
-2600 mAbs - + 2600 mAbs
prepare Zero
press ZERO

The display shows e.g.:

Perform zeroing always with a filled (e.g. deionised water) vial.

Zero accepted
prepare Test
press TEST

The display shows:

Perform measurement of the sample.

500 mAbs

The display shows e.g.:

TIP: To ensure reaction times the User-Countdown may be helpful.

2.4 Photometer settings <MODE-Menu>

Table of Mode-Functions

MODE-Function	No.	Description	Page
User calibration	45	Storage user calibration	120
Clear calibration	46	Deleting user calibration	121
Clock	12	Setting date and time	106
Countdown	13	Switching the countdown on/off to ensure reaction times	107
Delete data	34	Deleting all stored results	117
Key beep	11	Switching the acoustic signal on/off to indicate key-pressing	105
Langelier	70	Calculation of Langelier saturation Index (Water Balance)	133
Temperature	71	Selection of °C or °F for Langelier Mode 70	134
Language	10	Selecting language	104
LCD contrast	80	Setting the display contrast	135
Method list	60	User method list, adaptation	123
Method list all on	61	User method list, switching on all methods	124
Method list all off	62	User method list, switching off all methods	124
Print	20	Printing all stored results	108
Print code-Nr.	22	Print only results of a selected Code-No. range	110
Print date	21	Print only results of a selected time period	109
Print method	23	Print only results of one selected method	111
Printing parameters	29	Setting of printing options	112
Profi-Mode	50	Switching the detailed operator instructions on/off	122
Signal beep	14	Switching the acoustic signal on/off to indicate end of Code-No. range reading	107
Storage	30	Displaying all stored results	113
Storage Code-Nr.	32	Displaying only results of a selected Code No. range	115
Storage date	31	Displaying only results of a selected time period	114
Storage method	33	Displaying only results of one selected method	116

MODE-Function	No.	Description	Page
System-info	91	Information about the instrument e.g. current software-version	135
User concentration	64	Entering of the data that are necessary to run a user concentration method	125
User polynoms	65	Entering of the data that are necessary to run a user polynomial	127
User methods clear	66	Delete all data of a user polynomial or of a concentration method	130
User methods print	67	Print out all data that are stored with mode 64 (concentration) or mode 65 (polynomial)	131
User methods init	69	Initialise the user-method system (polynomial and concentration)	132

The selected settings are kept by the photometer also after it was switched off. To change photometer settings a new setting is required.

2.4.1 Blank because of technical requirements

2.4.2 Instrument basic settings 1

Selecting a language

Press [MODE] [1] [0] keys.

Confirm with [↲] key.

<Language>
Deutsch
>> English
Francais

The display shows:

Press arrow key [▼] or [▲] to select the required language from the displayed list.

Confirm with [↲] key.

Key-beep

Press [MODE] [1] [1] keys.

Confirm with [↵] key.

<Key-Beep>
ON: 1 OFF: 0

The display shows:

- Press [0] key to switch the key beep off.

- Press [1] key to switch the key beep on.

Confirm with [↵] key.

Note:
In the case of methods with reaction periods, an acoustic signal still sounds during the last 10 seconds of the countdown even if the key-beep is switched off.

Setting Date and time

Press [MODE] [1] [2] keys.

Confirm with [↵] key.

<clock>	
yy-mm-dd	**hh:mm**
_ _-_ _-_ _	_ _:_ _

The display shows:

The entering comprises two digits each.

yy-mm-dd	**hh:mm**
06-05-14	_ _:_ _

Enter year, month and day,

e.g.: 14. Mai 2006 = [0][6][0][5][1][4]

yy-mm-dd	**hh:mm**
06-05-14	**15:07**

Enter hours and minutes

e.g.: 3.07 p.m. = [1][5][0][7]

Confirm with [↵] key.

Note:
While conforming date and time with [↵] key the seconds are adjusted to zero automatically.

Countdown (Ensuring reaction periods)

Some methods require a reaction period. This reaction period is incorporated in the method as standard by the countdown function.
It is possible to switch the countdown off for all methods:

Press [MODE] [1] [3] keys.

Confirm with [↵] key.

<Countdown>
ON: 1 OFF: 0

The display shows:

- Press [0] key to switch the countdown off.

- Press [1] key to switch the countdown on.

Confirm with [↵] key.

Note:

1. It is possible to finish the working countdown by pressing the [↵] key (application e.g. serial analysis). The "user-countdown" is also available if the countdown is switched off.
2. If the countdown function is switched off, the operator is responsible for ensuring the necessary reaction period by himself. **Non-compliance with reaction periods lead to incorrect test results.**

Signal-beep

Performing a zero or a measurement takes 8 seconds. The photometer indicates the end of zeroing or measuring by a short beep.

Press [MODE] [1] [4] keys.

Confirm with [↵] key.

<Signal-Beep>
ON: 1 OFF: 0

The display shows:

- Press [0] key to switch the signal-beep off.

- Press [1] key to switch the signal-beep on.

Confirm with [↲] key.

Note:
In the case of methods with reaction periods, an acoustic signal still sounds during the last 10 seconds of the countdown even if the key-beep / signal-beep is switched off.

2.4.3 Printing of stored results

Printing all results

Press [MODE] [2] [0] keys.

Confirm with [↲] key.

<Print>
print all data
Start: ↲
cancel: ESC

The display shows:

Press [↲] key for printing out all stored test results.

Test No.:

The display shows e.g.:

After printing the photometer goes back to <Mode-Menu> automatically.

Note:
It is possible to cancel the entering by [ESC].
All stored data are printed out.

Printing results of a selected time period

Press [MODE] [2] [1] keys.

Confirm with [↵] key.

<Print>
sorted: date
from yy-mm-dd
__-__-__

The display shows:

Enter year, month and day for the first day of the required period, e.g.: 14 Mai 2006 = [0][6][0][5][1][4]

Confirm with [↵] key.

to yy-mm-dd
__-__-__

The display shows:

Enter year, month and day for the last day of the required period, e.g.: 19 Mai 2006 = [0][6][0][5][1][9]

Confirm with [↵] key.

from 2006-05-14
to 2006-05-19
Start: ↵
cancel: ESC

The display shows:

Press [↵] key and all stored results in the selected date range are printed.

After printing the photometer goes back to mode menu automatically.

Note:
It is possible to cancel the entering by [ESC].
If you want to print only results of one day enter the same date twice to characterise the period.

Printing results of a selected Code-No. range

Press [MODE] [2] [2] keys.

Confirm with [↲] key.

<Print>
sorted: Code-No.
from _ _ _ _ _ _

The display shows:

Enter numeric code number (up to 6 places) for the first required Code-No., e.g.: [1].

Confirm with [↲] key.

to _ _ _ _ _ _

The display shows:

Enter numeric code number (up to 6 places) for the last required Code-No., e.g.: [1] [0].

Confirm with [↲] key.

from 000001
to 000010
Start: ↲
cancel: ESC

The display shows:

Press [↲] key and all stored results in the selected Code-Number range are printed.

After printing the photometer goes back to mode menu automatically.

Note:
It is possible to cancel the entering by [ESC].
If you want to print only results of one Code-Number enter the same Code-Number twice.
If you want to print all results without Code-No. (Code-Nr. is 0) enter Zero [0] twice.

Printing results of one selected method

Press [MODE] [2] [3] keys.

Confirm with [↵] key.

<Print>
>>20 Acid demand T
30 Alkalinity-tot T
40 Aluminium T

The display shows:

Select the required method from the displayed list or enter the method-number directly.

Confirm with [↵] key.

In case of differentiated methods select the required kind of determination and confirm with [↵] key.

<Print>
method
30 Alkalinity-tot T
Start: ↵
cancel: ESC

The display shows:

Press [↵] key and all stored results of the selected method are printed.

After printing the photometer goes back to mode menu automatically.

Printing Parameter

Press [MODE] [2] [9] keys.

Confirm with [↲] key.

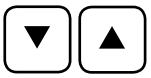
```
<printing parameter>
1: Flow control
2: Baud rate

cancel:          ESC
```

The display shows:

Press [1] key to select "Flow control".

```
<Flow Control>
is: Hardware
select:          ↑ ↓
save:            ↲
end:             ESC
```

The display shows:



Press arrow key [▼] or [▲] to select the required Protocol (Xon/Xoff, Hardware, no control)

Confirm with [↲] key.

Finish with ESC key.
Flow Control will be set to the selection displayed at "is".

Press [2] key to select "baud rate".

```
<Baud rate>
is: 19200
select:          ↑ ↓
save:            ↲
cancel:          ESC
```

The display shows:

Press arrow key [▼] or [▲] to select the required baud rate. (600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 14400, 19200)

Confirm with [↲] key.

End with [ESC] key.

Back to Mode-Menu with [ESC] key.

Back to Method selection with [ESC] key.

Note:
Select "Hardware" as Protocol and "19200" as baud rate if you use the printer DP 1012. Select "Hardware" as Protocol and "9600" as baud rate if you use the printer DPN 2335. For setting of the printer see chapter 2.5.1 Connection to a printer.

2.4.4 Recall / delete stored results

Recall all stored results

Press [MODE] [3] [0] keys.

Confirm with [↲] key.

<Storage>
display all data
Start: ↲ cancel: ESC
print: F3
print all: F2

The display shows:

The stored data sets are displayed in chronological order, started with the latest stored test result.

- Press [↲] key and all stored results are displayed.
- Press [F3] key to print the displayed result.
- Press [F2] key to print all selected results.
- End with [ESC].

- Press arrow key [▼] to display the following test result.

- Press arrow key [▲] to display the previous test result.

no data

If there are no test results in memory the display shows:

Recall results of a selected time period

Press [MODE] [3] [1] keys.

Confirm with [↲] key.

<Storage>
sorted: date
from yy-mm-dd
__-__-__

The display shows:

Enter year, month and day for the first day of the required period, e.g.: 14 Mai 2006 = [0][6][0][5][1][4]

Confirm with [↲] key.

to yy-mm-dd
__-__-__

The display shows:

Enter year, month and day for the last day of the required period, e.g.: 19 Mai 2006 = [0][6][0][5][1][9]

Confirm with [↲] key.

from 2006-05-14
to 2006-05-19
Start: ↲ cancel: ESC
print: F3
print all: F2

The display shows:

- Press [↲] key and all stored results in the selected date range are displayed.
- Press [F3] key to print the displayed result.
- Press [F2] key to print all selected results.
- End with [ESC].

Note:
It is possible to cancel the entering by [ESC].
If you want to recall only results of one day enter the same date twice to characterise the time period.

Recall results of a selected Code-No. range

Press [MODE] [3] [2] keys.

Confirm with [↵] key.

<Storage>
sorted: Code-No.
from _ _ _ _ _ _

The display shows:

Enter numeric code number (up to 6 places for the first required Code-No., e.g.: [1]).

Confirm with [↵] key.

to _ _ _ _ _ _

The display shows:

Enter numeric code number (up to 6 places) for the last required Code-No., e.g.: [1] [0].

Confirm with [↵] key.

from 000001
to 000010
Start: ↵ cancel: ESC
print: F3
print all: F2

The display shows:

- Press [↵] key and all stored results in the selected Code-No. range are displayed.
- Press [F3] key to print the displayed result.
- Press [F2] key to print all selected results.
- End with [ESC].

Note:
It is possible to cancel the entering by [ESC].
If you want to recall only results of one Code-Number enter the same Code-Number twice.
If you want to recall all results without Code-No. (Code-Nr. is 0) enter Zero [0] twice.

Recall results of one selected method

Press [MODE] [3] [3] keys.

Confirm with [↲] key.

<Storage>
>>20 Acid demand T
30 Alkalinity-tot T
40 Aluminium T

The display shows:

Select the required method from the displayed list or enter the method-number directly.

Confirm with [↲] key.

In case of differentiated methods select the required kind of determination and confirm with [↲] key.

<Storage>
method
30 Alkalinity-tot T
Start: ↲ cancel: ESC
print: F3
print all: F2

The display shows:

- Press [↲] key and all stored results of the selected method are displayed.
- Press [F3] key to print the displayed result.
- Press [F2] key to print all selected results.
- End with [ESC].

Delete stored results

Press [MODE] [3] [4] keys.

Confirm with [↵] key.

<Delete data>
Delete all data?
YES : 1 NO : 0

The display shows:

- Press [0] key to retain the data sets in memory.

- After pressing key [1] the following acknowledgment is displayed:

<Delete data>
Delete data ↵
Do not delete: ESC

Press [↵] key to delete.

ATTENTION:
All stored test results are deleted.

or cancel without deleting data by pressing [ESC] key.

Note:
All stored test results are deleted.

2.4.5 Calibration

User-Calibration

If a test method is user calibrated the method name is displayed inverse.

Procedure:

- Prepare a standard of known concentration and use this standard instead of the sample according to the test procedure.
- It is recommend to use well known standards which are formulated according to DIN EN, ASTM or other international norms or to use certified standards which are commercially available.
- After measuring this standard solution it is possible to change the displayed results to the required value.
- If a method use a mathematic equation for the calculation of the result, it is only possible to calibrate the basic tests since all the other tests use the same polynom.
- The same applies for some test procedures which use a polynom of another test procedure.

Return to factory calibration:

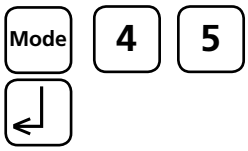
If the user calibration is deleted the factory calibration is automatically activated.

Table

No.	Method	Recommended range for user user-calibration
20	Acid demand	1-3 mmol/l
30	Alkalinity-total	50-150 mg/l $CaCO_3$
40	Aluminium T	0.1-0.2 mg/l Al
50	Aluminium PP	0.1-0.2 mg/l Al
60	Ammonium T	0.3-0.5 mg/l N
80	Bromine	Calibration with basic test 100 Chlorine free
100	Chlorine T	0.5-1.5 mg/l Cl
101	Chlorine L	Calibration with basic test 100 Chlorine free
110	Chlorine PP	0.5-1 mg/l Cl_2
120	Chlorine dioxide	Calibration with basic test 100 Chlorine free
150	Copper T	0.5-1.5 mg/l Cu

No.	Method	Recommended range for user user-calibration
153	Copper PP	2 mg/l Cu
160	Cyanuric acid	30-60 mg/l Cys
190	Hardness, Calcium	100-200 mg/l $CaCO_3$
200	Hardness, total	15-25 mg/l $CaCO_3$
201	Hardness, total HR	Calibration with basic test 200 Hardness
210	Hydrogen peroxide	Calibration with basic test 100 Chlorine free
215	Iodine	Calibration with basic test 100 Chlorine free
220	Iron T	0.3-0.7 mg/l Fe
290	Oxygen, active	Calibration with basic test 100 Chlorine free
300	Ozone (DPD) T	Calibration with basic test 100 Chlorine free
330	pH- Value T	7.6-8.0
331	pH- Value L	7.6-8.0
70	PHMB	15-30 mg/l
319	Phosphate LR T	1-3 mg/l PO_4
212	Sodium hypochlorite	8 %
355	Sulfate T	50 mg/l SO_4
360	Sulfate PP	50 mg/l SO_4
390	Urea	1-2 mg/l CH_4N_2O

Store user-calibration

100 Chlorine T **0.02-6 mg/l Cl2** **0.90 mg/l free Cl2**	Perform the required method as described in the manual using a standard of known concentration instead of the water sample.
	If the test result is displayed press [MODE] [4] [5] keys and confirm with [↲] key.
<user calibration> **100 Chlorine T** **0.02-6 mg/l Cl2** **0.90 mg/l free Cl2** **up: ↑, down: ↓** **save: ↲**	The display shows: Pressing the arrow key [▲] once increases the displayed result. Pressing the arrow key [▼] once decreases the displayed result. Press keys till the displayed result corresponds to the value of the standard. Confirm with [↲] key to store the new calibration factor. Cancel user calibration by pressing [ESC] key.
Jus Factor **saved**	The display shows:
100 Chlorine T **0.02-6 mg/l Cl2** **1.00 mg/l free Cl2**	Now the method name is displayed inverse and the test result is calculated with the new calibration factor.

Delete user-calibration

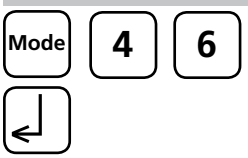
This chapter only applies for methods which can be user-calibrated.

100 Chlorine T
0.02-6 mg/l Cl2

Select the required method.

prepare ZERO
press ZERO

Instead of zeroing the instrument press [MODE] [4] [6] keys and confirm with [↲] key.



<user calibration>
100 Chlorine T
0.02-6 mg/l Cl2
clear user
calibration?
YES: 1, NO: 0

The display shows:

Press [1] key to delete user-calibration.

Press [0] key to keep the valid user-calibration.

The instrument goes back to Zero-query automatically.

2.4.6 Lab functions
Reduced operator guidance => “Profi-Mode“

This function may be used for routine analyses with many samples of one method.
The following information is always stored in the methods:

a) Method
b) Range
c) Date and time
d) Differentiation of results
e) Detailed operator instruction
f) Compliance with reaction periods

If the Profi-Mode is active, the photometer provides only a minimum of operator instructions.
The criteria specified above d, e, f are not longer included.

Press [MODE] [5] [0] keys in succession.

Confirm with [↵] key.

<Profi-Mode>
ON : 1 OFF : 0

The display shows:

- Press [0] key to switch the Profi-Mode off.

- Press [1] key to switch the Profi-Mode on.

switched off

The display shows:

or

switched on

Confirm with [↵] key.

Note:
Storage of test results is possible. In case of stored test results the display shows “Profi-Mode” additionally.
The selected settings are kept by the photometer also after it was switched off. To change photometer setting a new setting is required.

2.4.7 User operations

User-method list

After switching on the instrument a scroll list of all available methods is automatically shown in the display. To shorten this list according to the requirements of the user it is possible to create a user defined scroll list.
After performing the update successfully new methods are displayed in the user-method list automatically.
The program structure requires that this list must have at least one active (switched on) method. For this reason it is necessary to activate first all required methods and than to switch off the automatic activated one if this one is not required.

User-method list, adaptation

Mode 6 0

Press [MODE] [6] [0] keys.

↵

Confirm with [↵] key.

<method list>
selected: •
toggle: F2
save: ↵
cancel: ESC

The display shows:

↵

Start with [↵] key.

<method list>
>> 30•Alkalinity-tot
40•Aluminium
50•Ammonium
....

The complete method list is displayed.

Methods with a point [•] behind the method number will be displayed in the method selection list. Methods without a point will not be displayed in the method selection list.

>> 30•Alkalinity-tot

Press key [▲] or [▼] to select the required method from the displayed list.

F2

Switch with [F2] key between "active" [•] und "inactive" [ ].

>> 30 Alkalinity-tot

F2

Select next method, activate or inactivate it and so on.

>> 30•Alkalinity-tot

↵

Confirm with [↵] key.
Cancel without storing by pressing [ESC] key.

Recommendation:
If only a few methods are required it is recommendable to perform Mode 62 first, followed by Mode 60.
All user-Polynomials (1-25) and -Concentrations (1-10) are displayed in the method list, although they are not programmed by the user. Non-programmed user-methods

User-method list, switch all methods on

This mode function activates all methods. After switching on the instrument a scroll list of all available methods is automatically shown in the display.

Mode 6 1 — Press [MODE] [6] [1] keys.

 — Confirm with [↵] key.

<Mlist all on>
switch on all methods
YES: 1 NO: 0

The display shows:

1 — • Press [1] key to display all methods in the method selection list.

0 — • Press [0] key to keep the valid method selection list.

The instrument goes back to mode-menu automatically.

User-method list, switch all methods off

The program structure requires that the method list must have at least one active (switched on) method. For this reason the instrument activates one method automatically.

Mode 6 2 — Press [MODE] [6] [2] keys.

 — Confirm with [↵] key.

<Mlist all off>
switch off all methods
YES: 1 NO: 0

The display shows:

1 — • Press [1] key to display only one method in the method selection list.

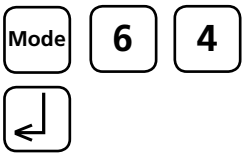
0 — • Press [0] key to keep the valid method selection list.

The instrument goes back to mode-menu automatically.

User-Concentration-Methods

It is possible to enter and store up to 10 User-Concentration-Methods.
Therefor you need 2 to 14 standards of known concentration and one blank (deionised water or reagent blank value). The Standards should be measured with increasing concentrations and from the brightest to the darkest colouration.
The measuring range for „Underrange" and „Overrange" is defined with -2600 mAbs* and +2600 mAbs*. After selection of a method the concentration of the lowest and highest used standard is displayed as measuring range. The operation range should be within these range to achieve best results.
*1000 mAbs = 1 Abs = 1 E

Entering a User Concentration:



Press [MODE] [6] [4] keys.

Confirm with [↵] key.

Enter-Procedure:

```
< User concentr.>
choose no.: ____
(850-859)
```

The display shows:

Enter a method-number in the range from 850 to 859, e.g.: [8] [5] [0]

Confirm with [↵] key.

```
Overwrite conc. meth.?
YES: 1,   NO: 0
```

Note:
if the entered number has already been used to save a concentration the display shows the query:

- Press [0] or [ESC] key to go back to method-No. query.
- Press [1] key to start entry-mode.

```
wavelength:
1: 530 nm
2: 560 nm
3: 610 nm
```

Enter the required wavelength, e.g.: [2] for 560 nm.


```
choose unit:
>>      mg/l
        g/l
        mmol/l
        mAbs
        µg/l
        E
        A
        %
```

Press [▲] or [▼] keys to select the required unit.

Confirm with [↲] key.

choose resolution
1: 1
2: 0.1
3: 0.01
4: 0.001

Press the appropriate numerical key to select the required resolution.

Note:
Please enter the required resolution according to the instrument presetting:

range	max. resolutions
0.000 ...9.999	0.001
10.00 ...99.99	0.01
100.0... 999.9	0.1
1000 ...9999	1

Measurement procedure with standards of known concentration:

< User concentr.>
prepare Zero
press ZERO

The display shows:

Zero

Prepare Zero and press [Zero] key.

Note:
Use deionised water or reagent blank value.

< User concentr.>
Zero accepted
S1: +_____
↲ | ESC | F1

The display shows:

0 **.** **0** **5**

Enter the concentration of the first standard;
e.g.: 0.05

- One step back with [ESC].
- Press [F1] key to reset numerical input.

Confirm with [↲] key.

< User concentr.>
S1: 0.05 mg/l
prepare
press TEST

The display shows:

Test

Prepare the first standard and press [Test] key.

S1: 0.05 mg/l
mAbs: 12 ↲

The display shows the input value and the measured extinction value. Confirm with [↲] key.

S1 accepted
S2: +_____
↲ | ESC | F1

Enter the concentration of the second standard;
e.g.: 0.1

0 **.** **1**

- One step back with [ESC].
- Press [F1] key to reset numerical input.

Confirm with [↲] key.

S2: 0.10 mg/l **prepare** **press TEST**	Prepare the second standard and press [Test] key.
S2: 0.10 mg/l **mAbs: 150** ↵	The display shows the input value and the measured extinction value. Confirm with [↵] key.
S2 accepted **S3: +_____** **↵ | ESC | F1 | Store**	**Note:** • Perform as described above to measure further standards. • The minimum of measured standards is 2. • The maximum of measured standards is 14 (S1 to S14).
Store	If all required standards or the maximum value of 14 standards are measured press [Store] key.
stored!	The display shows: The instrument goes back to the mode menu automatically. Now the concentration is stored in the instrument and can be recalled by entering its method number or selecting it from the displayed method list.

TIP:
Save all your concentration data in a written form because in case of power outage (e.g. changing the battery) all concentration data will be lost and must be entered again. You might want to use Mode 67 to transfer all concentration data to a PC.

User-Polynomials

It is possible to enter and store up to 25 User-Polynomials.
The program allows the user to apply a Polynomial up to the 5th degree:

$y = A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 + Ex^4 + Fx^5$

If only a Polynomial of a lower degree is necessary the other coefficients are specified as zero (0), e.g.: for the 2nd degree is D, E, F = 0.
The values of the coefficients A, B, C, D, E, F must be entered in an academic notation with maximal 6 decimal places, e.g.: 121,35673 = 1,213567E+02

Entering a User-Polynomial:

Mode **6** **5**	Press [MODE] [6] [5] keys.
↵	Confirm with [↵] key.
<User polynoms> **choose no.: ____** **(800-824)**	The display shows:
8 **0** **0**	Enter a method-number in the range from 800 to 824, e.g.: [8] [0] [0]

Confirm with [↵] key.

Overwrite polynom?
YES: 1, NO: 0

Note:
if the entered number has already been used to save a polynomial the display shows the query:

- Press [0] or [ESC] key to go back to method-No. query.
- Press [1] key to start entry-mode.

wavelength:
1: 530 nm
2: 560 nm
3: 610 nm

Enter the required wavelength, e.g.: [2] for 560 nm.

[2]

< User polynoms>
y = A+Bx+Cx²+Dx³+
Ex⁴+Fx⁵
A: +_____

- Press [▲] or [▼] key to change between plus and minus sign
- Enter data of the coefficient A including decimal point, e.g.: 1.32

[1] [.] [3] [2]

Confirm with [↵] key.

A: 1.32____ E+____

- Press [▲] or [▼] key to change between plus and minus sign
- Enter the exponent of the coefficient A, e.g.: 3

[3]

Confirm with [↵] key.

B: +_____

Successively the instrument queries the data for the other coefficients (B, C, D, E and F).

Note:
If zero [0] is entered for the value of the coefficient, the input of the exponent is omitted automatically.

Confirm every input with [↵] key.

measurement range
Min mAbs: +_____
Max mAbs: +_____

Enter measurement ranges from – 2600 bis +2600 mAbs.

- Press [▲] or [▼] key to change between plus and minus sign.
- Enter the values in Absorbance (mAbs) for the upper limit (Max) and the lower limit (Min).

Confirm every input with [↵] key.

choose unit:
>>
mg/l
g/l
mmol/l
mAbs
µg/l
E
A
%

Press [▲] or [▼] keys to select the required unit.

Confirm with [↵] key.

choose resolution
1: 1
2: 0.1
3: 0.01
4: 0.001

Press the appropriate numerical key to select the required resolution.

Note:
Please enter the required resolution according to the instrument presetting:

range	max. resolutions
0.000 ...9.999	0.001
10.00 ...99.99	0.01
100.0... 999.9	0.1
1000 ...9999	1

stored!

The display shows:

The instrument goes back to the mode menu automatically.

Now the polynomial is stored in the instrument and can be recalled by entering its method number or selecting it from the displayed method list.

TIP:
Save all your polynomial data in a written form because in case of power outage (e.g. changing the battery) all polynomial data will be lost and must be entered again. You might want to use Mode 67 to transfer all polynomial data to a PC.

Delete User-Methods (Polynomial or Concentration)

In principle a valid user-method can be overwritten.
An existing user-method (Polynomial or Concentration) can be totally deleted as well and is removed out of the method selection list:

Press [MODE] [6] [6] keys.

Confirm with [↵] key.

<User m. clear>
choose no.: _____
(800-824), (850-859)

The display shows:

Enter the number of the User-Method you want to delete (in the range from 800 to 824 or 850 to 859),
e.g.: 800

Confirm with [↵] key.

M800
delete?
YES: 1, NO: 0

There is displayed the query:

- Press [1] key to delete the selected User-Method.

- Press [0] key to keep the valid User-Method.

The instrument goes back to mode menu automatically.

Print Data of User-Methods (Polynomials & Concentration)

With these Mode function all data (e.g. wavelength, unit ...) of stored user-polynomial and concentration methods can be printed out or transferred with HyperTerminal to a PC.

Press [MODE] [6] [7] keys.

Confirm with [↲] key.

<User m. print>
Start: ↲

The display shows:

Press [↲] key to print out the data (e.g. wavelength, unit, ...) of all stored User-Methods.

M800
M803
...

The display shows e.g.:

After data transfer the photometer goes back to mode menu automatically.

Initialise User-Method-System (Polynomials & Concentration)

Power loss at the storage device will cause incoherent data. The user-method system must be initialised with this mode function to set it to a predefined state.

ATTENTION:
all stored user-methods (polynomial & concentration) are deleted with initialisation

Press [MODE] [6] [9] keys.

Confirm with [↲] key.

<User m. init>
Start: ↲

The display shows:

Confirm with [↲] key.

Initialising?
YES: 1, NO: 0

There is displayed the query:

- Press [1] key to start initialisation.

- Press [0] key to to cancel without initialisation.

The instrument goes back to mode menu automatically.

2.4.8 Special functions

Langelier Saturation Index (Water Balance)

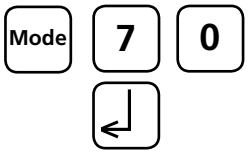
For calculation the following tests are required:

- pH-value
- Temperature
- Calcium hardness
- Total Alkalinity
- TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)

Run the test separately and note the results.
Calculate the Langelier Saturation Index as described:

Calculation of Langelier Saturation Index

With Mode 71 (see below) it is possible to select between degree Celsius or degree Fahrenheit.



Press [MODE] [7] [0] keys.

Confirm with [↵] key.

<Langelier>
temperature °C:
3°C <=T<=53°C
+_ _ _ _

The display shows:

Enter the temperature value (T) in the range between 3 and 53°C and confirm with [↵] key. If °F was selected, enter the temperature value in the range between 37 und 128°F.

calcium hardness
50<=CH<=1000
+_ _ _ _

The display shows:

Enter the value for Calcium hardness (CH) in the range between 50 and 1000 mg/l $CaCO_3$ and confirm with [↵] key.

tot. alkalinity
5<=TA<=800
+_ _ _ _

The display shows:

Enter the value for Total Alkalinity (TA) in the range between 5 and 800 mg/l $CaCO_3$ and confirm with [↵] key.

total dissol. solids
0<=TDS<=6000
+_ _ _ _

The display shows:

Enter the value for TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) in the range between 0 und 6000 mg/l and confirm with [↵] key.

pH value **0<=pH<=12** **+_ _ _ _**	The display shows:
	Enter the pH-value in the range between 0 and 12 and confirm with [↲] key.
<Langelier> **Langelier** **saturation index** **0,00** **Esc ↲**	The display shows the Langelier Saturation Index. Press [↲] key to start new calculation. Return to mode menu by pressing [ESC] key.
	Operating error:
Examples:	Values out of defined range:
CH<=1000 mg/l CaCO3!	The entered value is to high.
CH>=50 mg/l CaCO3!	The entered value is to low.
	Confirm display message with [↲] key and enter a value in the defined range.

Notes:
If the index is zero the water is in perfect balance.
If the index is minus the water is aggressive and tends to be corrosive.
If the index is positive the water is non aggressive but has the ability of scale-forming.
For Swimming pool water an index value in the range of zero to + 0.3 is considered satisfactory.

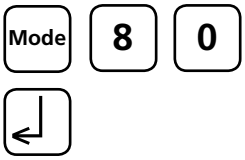
Selection of temperature unit

Entering the temperature value is possible in degree Celsius or degree Fahrenheit.
Therefore the following preselection is (once) required.

	Press MODE [7] [1] keys.
	Confirm with [↲] key.
<temperature> **1: °C 2: °F**	The display shows:
	Press [1] key to select degree Celsius.
	Press [2] key to select degree Fahrenheit.
	The instrument goes back to mode menu automatically.

2.4.9 Instrument basic settings 2

Adjusting display contrast



Press [MODE] [8] [0] keys.

Confirm with [↵] key.

<LCD contrast>
↑ ↓

The display shows:

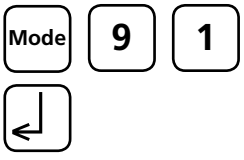
- Press arrow key [▲] to increase contrast of the LCD display.

- Press arrow key [▼] to decrease contrast of the LCD display.

Confirm with [↵] key.

2.4.10 Instrument special functions / service

Photometer-Information



Press [MODE] [9] [1] keys.

Confirm with [↵] key.

<System-Info>
Software:
V012.002.3.003.002
mains power:
yes
more: ↓, cancel: Esc

This method informs you about the current software version, about the current detected mains power supply, about the number of performed tests and free memory capacity.

Press arrow key [▼] to display the number of performed tests and free memory capacity.

<System-Info>
Number of Tests:
139
free records left
999
cancel: Esc

Finish with [ESC] key.

2.5 Data transfer

Switch the photometer and the personal computer or printer off. Connect the photometer (RS232 interface) and the serial interface of the personal computer or printer using a cable in line with the specified assignment (see technical data). The cable for connection to a personal computer is included in delivery contents.

2.5.1 Connection to a printer

Printer with a serial connection are suitable for connection with the photometer
(see chapter 3.4 Technical data interface).

A suitable paper tabel printer is the printer DPN 2335.

Before using the printer DPN 2335 with the Photometer you should change the following standard adjustments:
(Detailed information of changing the adjustment you will find in the printer manual).

Baudrate:	**9600**
Parity:	**None**
Data bits:	**8**

Note: The printer must be connected and switched on before printing.

Caution: Adjust printing parameter in Mode 29. See chapter 2.4.3 Printing of stored results.

2.5.2 Data transfer to a personal computer

Transferring test results from the photometer to a personal computer requires a transfer program, e.g. HyperTerminal.
Please find detailed information at our homepage on the download-area.

2.5.3 Internet-Updates

It is possible to update new software applications and additional languages via internet. Please find detailed information at our homepage on the download-area.

Remark:
To prevent loss of stored test results store or print out them before performing an Update.

2.6 Blank because of technical requirements

Part 3

Enclosure

Part 3 Enclosure

3.1 Unpacking

Carefully inspect all items to ensure that every part of the list below is present and no visible damage has occurred during shipment. If there is any damage or something is missing, please contact your local distributor immediately.

3.2 Delivery content

Standard content of PoolDirect:

☑

- ❑ 1 Photometer in plastic case
- ❑ 2 Protective caps for connections
- ❑ 1 Rechargeable battery set (7 Ni-MH cells; Type AA; 1100 mAh)
- ❑ 1 Lithium battery (CR 2032; 3V)
- ❑ 1 Mains adapter, 100 – 240 V, 50 – 60 Hz
- ❑ 1 Cable for connection to PC
- ❑ 3 Round vials with cap and seal, height 48 mm, ø 24 mm
- ❑ 1 Beaker, plastic, 100 ml
- ❑ 1 Cleaning brush
- ❑ 1 Stirring rod, plastic
- ❑ 1 Syringe, plastic, 5 ml
- ❑ 1 Instruction manual
- ❑ 1 Guarantee declaration

Tablet reagents for Chlorine, pH-value, Cyanuric acid (each 100 tests):

- ❑ DPD No. 1
- ❑ DPD No. 3
- ❑ PHENOLERED PHOTOMETER
- ❑ CYANURIC ACID

Further reagent sets are not part of the standard scope of delivery. Please see the General Catalogue for details of available reagent sets.

3.3 Blank because of technical requirements

3.4 Technical data

Display	Graphic-Display (7-line, 21-characters)
Serial Interface	serial RS232 for printer- and PC-connection; 9-pin D-sub-mail connector, data format ASCII, 8-bit Data, no parity, 1 start-bit, 1 stop-bit, baudrate and protocol: adjustable Pin assignation: Pin 1 = free — Pin 6 = free Pin 2 = Rx Data — Pin 7 = RTS Pin 3 = Tx Data — Pin 8 = CTS Pin 4 = free — Pin 9 = free Pin 5 = GND
Light source	LEDs and photo sensor amplifier in protected cell compartment. Wavelength ranges: λ1 = 530 nm IF Δλ = 5 nm λ2 = 560 nm IF Δλ = 5 nm λ3 = 610 nm IF Δλ = 6 nm IF = Interference filter
Photometric accuracy*	0.100 Abs ± 0.008 Abs 1.000 Abs ± 0.020 Abs
Operation	Acid and solvent resistant touch-sensitive keyboard with integral beeper as acoustic indicator.
Power supply	7 Ni-MH cells (Type AA with 1100 mAh); external main adapter (Input: 100-240 V, 50-60 Hz; Output: 15V=/530 mA) Lithium battery (CR 2032, 3V); for keeping data if there is no power supply from the rechargeable batteries or the main adapter
Auto off	20 minutes after last function, 30 seconds acoustical signal before switch off
Charging time	approx. 10 hours
Dimensions	approx. 265 x 195 x 70 mm (unit) approx. 440 x 370 x 140 mm (case)
Weight (unit)	approx. 1000 g (with main adapter and rechargeable batteries)
Working condition	5 – 40°C at max. 30-90% relative humidity (without condensation)
Language options	English, German, French; Spanish, Italian further languages via Internet-Update
Storage capaity	ca. 1000 data sets

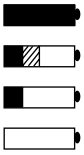
Subject to technical modification!

* measured with standard solutions

3.5 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
°C	degree Celsius (Centigrade)
°F	degree Fahrenheit °F = (°C x 1,8) + 32
°dH	degree German Hardness
°fH	degree French Hardness
°eH	degree English Hardness
°aH	degree American Hardness
Abs	Absorption unit
µg/l	(= ppb) Microgram per litre
mg/l	(= ppm) Milligram per litre
g/l	(= ppth) Gram per litre <
KI	Potassium Iodide
$K_{S\ 4.3}$	Acid demand to pH 4.3 – this method is similar to the Total Alkalinity but converted into the unit "mmol/l", as the German DIN 38409 demand.
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
LR	Low Range
MR	Medium Range
HR	High Range
C	Reagents of Chemetrics©
L	Liquid reagent
P	Powder (-reagent)
PP	Powder Pack
T	Tablet
TT	Tube Test
DEHA	N,N-Diethylhydroxylamine
DPD	Diethyl-p-phenylendiamine
DTNB	Ellmans reagent
PAN	1-(2-Pyridylazo)-2-napthol
PDMAB	Paradimethylaminobenzaldehyde
PPST	3-(2-Pyridyl)-5,6-bis(4-phenylsulfonic acid)1,2,4-triazine
TPTZ	2,4,6-Tri-(2-Pyridyl)-1,3,5-triazine

3.6 Troubleshooting
3.6.1 Operating messages in the display / error display

Display	Possible Causes	Elimination
Overrange	reading is exceeding the range water sample is too cloudy to much light on the photo cell	if possible dilute sample or use other measuring range filtrate water sample seal on the cap? Repeat measurement with seal on the cap of the vial
Underrange	result is under the detection limit	indicate result with lower x mg/l x = low end of measuring range; if necessary use other analytical method
Storage-system error use Mode 34	mains power fails or is not existing	insert or change Lithium battery Delete Data with Mode 34.
capacity of rechargeable battery 	full capacity warning signal every 3 minutes warning signal every 12 seconds warning signal, the instrument switches itself off.	capacity of the rechargeable battery is too low charge the rechargeable battery; operate instrument with mains adapter
Jus Overrange E4	The user calibration is out of the accepted range	Please check the standard, reaction time and other possible faults. Repeat the user calibration.
Jus Underrange E4		
Overrange E1	The concentration of the standard is too high/too low, so that during user-calibration the limit of the range was exceeded	Perform the test with a standard of higher/lower concentration
Underrange E1		
E40 user calibration not possible	If the display shows Overrange/ Underrange for a test result a user calibration is not possible	Perform the test with a standard of higher/lower concentration

Display	Possible Causes	Elimination
Zero not accepted	Light absorption is too great or too low	Refer to chapter 2.3.4 Performing Zero (page 94) Clean sample chamber. Repeat zeroing.
??? Example 1 0,60 mg/l free Cl ??? comb Cl 0,59 mg/l total Cl Example 2 Underrange ??? comb Cl 1.59 mg/l total Cl Example 3 0,60 mg/l free Cl ??? comb Cl Overrange	The calculation of a value (e.g. combined Chlorine) is not possible.	Test procedure correct? If not --- repeat test Example: 1 The readings for free and total Chlorine are different, but considering the tolerances of each reading they are the same. For this reason the combined Chlorine is most likely zero. Example: 2 The reading for free Chlorine is under the detection limit. The instrument is not able to calculate the combined Chlorine. In this case the combined Chlorine is most likely the same as the total Chlorine. Example: 3 The reading for total chlorine is exceeding the range. The instrument is not able to calculate the combined chlorine. The test should be repeated
Error, absorbance z.B.: T2>T1	calibration of Fluoride was not correct	Repeat calibration
Printer „Timeout“	printer switched off; no connection	Connect printer Check connections Switch printer on

3.6.2 General problems

Problem	Possible Causes	Elimination
Test result deviates from the expected	Chemical species not as required	Press arrow keys to select the required chemical species
No differentiation: e.g. for the test Chlorine there is no selection between differentiated, free or total.	Profi-Mode is switched on	Switch Profi-Mode off with Mode 50
The pre-programmed countdown is not displayed.	Countdown is not activated and/or the Profi-Mode is activated.	Switch the countdown on with Mode 13 and/or switch the Profi-Mode off with Mode 50.
It seems that a method is not available.	Method is not activated in the user method list.	Activate the required method in the user method list with Mode 60.
Instrument can be operated with the mains adapter but not with the rechargeable batteries.	Rechargeable batteries are not charged or defect. Fuse (Type A, inert, 20 mm) may be defect.	Charge rechargeable batteries or change them. If the problem still exists change fuse.

3.7 Declaration of CE-Conformity

The manufacturer: **Tintometer GmbH**

Schleefstraße 8 a
44287 Dortmund
Germany

declares, that this product

Product name: **PoolDirect**

Conforms with EN 61 326 for specific defined electromagnetic environment.
Conforms with EN 61 326 (domestic).

Dortmund, 06. August 2003

Cay-Peter Voss, Managing Director

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QM-System
Certificate No. 5394
ISO 9001 : 2000

Technical changes without notice
Printed in Germany 08/07

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